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Journal on Role of Financial Organs

AU281652 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No.8 for Aug 87 pp 24-33

[Sabah Hilmia article: "The Active and Growing Role of Finances Is Closely Related to the Improvement of Certain Aspects of the Economic and Financial Mechanism"]

[Excerpts] As is known, our economy develops and is managed in a centralized manner, in accordance with a single and general state plan, which is constructed according to the demands of the objective laws of the socialist economy and of the economic policy worked out by the party at every stage of the country's socialist construction. [passage omitted]

Finances, currency, and credit constitute an integral part of the mechanism of the planned management of our socialist economy. Under the conditions of our socialist economy, in which a particular type of commodity production exists and operates, and the law of values operates in a limited sphere, socialist finances must occupy their deserved place in our economic management mechanism and must play an active role in the process of extended reproduction, neither allowing themselves to be in a "secondary position" nor overrating their role, as happens with the modern revisionists. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that the financial and banking organs "must operate actively at all stages of drafting and implementing the plans," and they must strengthen "the dynamic control through finances and thus become a barrier to prevent any activity that is contrary to planning and financial discipline" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Seventh AWP Congress," p83).

Guided by the party's and Comrade Enver Hoxha's economic thinking, the financial and banking organs have made, and are making, efforts, to increase their active role and influence at all levels of the economy and in all spheres of state activity. There have been achievements concerning a more correct and broader understanding of the active influence and role of finances, as well as the practical application of this role, both at the planning stage and at the stage of the implementation of the plan and budget, particularly as regards the further increase in production and incomes, and in the direction of financing expenditures according to a strict regimen of thrift and high efficiency.

But the dynamic and complex development of the economy and the fulfillment of the tasks set out by the Ninth AWP Congress and, particularly, at the third and fourth AWP Central Committee plenums to further raise the active role of finances in production, require also certain improvements at certain links of the financial mechanism, with the intention of making economic management more adroit and dynamic so as to provide more powerful support for the successful implementation of plans. [passage omitted]

Improvements are needed primarily to further consolidate the finances of enterprises and branches of the national economy in order to create more favorable conditions to enable enterprises to breathe more easily throughout their entire work to fulfill and overfulfill the planned tasks through a proper application of the element of self-accounting economic management [hozrashot] and their further extension and perfection.

Productive state enterprises constitute the basic link in the national economy. That is where material goods are produced, that is where new values and the net income of society is created, and that is where the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks set out by the state plan begins. Consequently, the finances of enterprises constitute the basic link in the single financial system. These finances are based on socialist production and the constant and rapid increase in production and in national income, particularly in the net income of society, which is the decisive source of our finances.

For the enterprises to properly play such a role, socialism recognizes their relative economic and financial independence, with the centralized management of the economy, which is reflected in a number of state regulations. The problem primarily concern a correct application of these regulations, because a number of practices and manifestations have been observed, particularly in recent years, which have caused a certain one-sided limitation in the degree of the independent economic and financial activity of enterprises, restricting their "freedom to breathe," which is so essential, not only to them, but also to the functioning of the economy on the basis of democratic centralism. Consistently implementing Lenin's teachings, the party and Comrade Enver have constantly instructed that these regulations, which are based on the objective economic laws of socialism, should be applied correctly and dialectically, and that they should reflect at all stages the conditions and dimensions of development created in the economy and in the nonproductive sphere.

Under present conditions of development, when the revolutionary fervor and initiative of the masses have burst out to implement the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the party has called on the central and district organs to respond to this fervor by correctly stimulating the initiative of the base, no argument or economic situation can justify, for example, such cases of financial practices involving the concentration of almost 100 percent of the net income of state enterprises in the budget. This also clashes with state regulations currently in force, which determine that this net income of enterprises is created and used for the needs of extended reproduction at the base. Why should this net income not be used as an internal source to finance increased norms of turnover assets for the enterprise itself, as well as for other enterprises belonging to the same branch or ministry, as is defined in state regulations?

Life shows that there is no reason to continue on the road of the excessive centralization of incomes in the budget, which limits the elements of self-accounting economic management at the base, opens the way to the tendency to expect everything from the state, from above, and which practically almost transforms production enterprises into budgetary economic organizations. [passage omitted]

Under present conditions of development, dynamism in the management of the economy requires not only the correct implementation of regulations currently in force, but also the further extension of self-accounting management elements, and not only within the framework of the enterprises, but also within the broader framework of the financing of branches of the economy, and even of the ministries, through the use of net incomes and idealogization fund as internal financial resources. This could apply not only with regard to the planned net income, but also with regard to what is attained over and above the planned tasks. [passage omitted]

The party has currently raised the issue of broadly stimulating initiative to increase production, particularly the production of new articles, which in many cases involves a more thorough use of raw materials and is accompanied by the creation of new jobs. In practice this initiative must be better supported through the extension and correct implementation of the rights and duties of the management in enterprises and ministries in the field of labor and wage indicators. This would strengthen financial control at the same time; the intention being to stimulate the workers and increase their economic interest in fulfilling and overfulfilling production plans and productivity targets, naturally in accordance with the specific conditions of enterprises. It is necessary to be careful, and to avoid hasty and arbitrary actions that are not argued on a sound economic base, which happens in some enterprises where norms are reviewed monthly, thus reducing the mobilization of the workers and limiting their interest in the direction of improving the relationship between wages and norms. In every case, the growing stability of labor norms must also be properly combined with the quality of production and the expenditure of raw materials, particularly when the latter represents a palpable proportion of production costs. [passage omitted]

The correct and consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in the field of budgetary policy and the further improvement of the relationship between centralism and democracy constitutes another direction in which the active role of finances could be further increased and deepened.

It is known that our entire state organism, the entire life of the country, and our entire economy are constructed and function on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, whose essence is represented by the centralized leadership of the workers class through its party and the proletarian state, by the combination of centralized management with the creative initiative of the organs at the base and of the working masses. Our finances, our entire financial system, and our budgetary policies are also constructed on the basis of this great Marxist-Leninist principle. It is precisely because the budget and our entire budgetary policies are constructed in accordance with this principle that we have been able to ensure the constant and successful financing of the development of the economy as a whole and the correct redistribution of the national income according to branches and on a territorial basis. Thus we bring about, at the same time, the constant narrowing of socioeconomic differences between urban and rural areas, as well as between regions and districts.

The party has directed the financial organs to be guided at all times by the motto that "we must only spend as much as we earn." But there are also weaknesses in the application of this principle at district and branch level, and a certain separation is observed between income and expenditure. This also reflects discrepancies that may occur during the planning and implementation process, between departmental planning on a branch basis, on the one hand, and the planning at district level. That is why, relying on Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions at the Durres AWP aktiv, it has become necessary to review the practice of recent years, according to which the district people's councils have no income of their own. The People's Assembly currently only approves the expenditure of districts, whereas the income is considered completely as centralized state income. As a result of this practice, it is impossible to say that the district people's councils have complete control of the budget as a financial plan. Such a procedure, as is shown by practice, does not make for a proper combination of centralism with the democracy of the state organs at the bodikd, in some cases, opens the way to unbalanced and exaggerated demands for expenditure by the districts, which thus fail to act in accordance with the motto of "let us spend only as much as we earn," or, in the words of the people "let us stretch our legs only as far as the blanket reaches."

That is why the time has arrived to improve this process, approving the types of income that will go to the people's councils and whose amount will constitute to a determined extent the annual expenditure quota of a district. Naturally, when the expenditure of a district, calculated on the basis of a strict regimen of thrift and well based on economic argument, are greater than "its own income," then this expenditure will be covered by the income of the national budget through other methods, through participation or subsidies, strengthening in all cases the financial accountability to carry out the expenditure efficiently. In this way not only the national budget, but also the budgets of the people's councils in the districts will be able to follow up better the progress of plan fulfillments, achieving stronger links between their own income and expenditure. This will result in limiting the tendency to demand expenditure without having previously secured the necessary assets to cover it.

For a better combination of centralism with democracy in the field of budgetary policy and in order to stimulate the initiative, and independent action of the local organs of the people's power, it is necessary to further extend budgetary rights. Thus, for example, the right of the people's councils in the districts to raise the limit of expenditure approved by the People's Assembly, when supplementary sources of income have been discovered in a district as a result of increased productivity, increased output, and cost reductions over and above the tasks stipulated in the approved plans. [passage omitted]

Socialist bank credit is another important instrument in the service of the planned management of the economy and of implementing the party's economic and financial policy. [passage omitted]

But in order to raise the active role of the bank in production, the time has come to study and experiment the extension of short-term bank credits, not only concerning industrial enterprises of a seasonal nature, but even for entire categories of industrial and agricultural enterprises, whose production process is continuous and in which production increases from one quarter to the next, adhering to the principle that they should be able to cover their own minimal and essential reserves through their own assets, while the rest could be covered with short-term bank credits, returnable and elastic.

The bank could also further improve the procedure of controlling the wages fund in order to make this kind of financial control more dynamic, bearing in mind, however the specific nature of enterprises and the need to extend the elements of economic management in enterprises, as well as the need to create more breathing space, and to stimulate initiative and creative spirit at work. This question is also related to organizational problems.

The party has constantly stressed the need to raise the efficiency of capital investments and to strengthen financial organs and banks in this field at all stages of planning and implementation. Efforts have been and are being made to improve the work done in this field. And there are achievements, particularly by the banking staff. However, taking into consideration the constant increase in the volume of investments and the essential need to use investment funds with great efficiency, the possibility of using more suitable organizational forms in this field must be examined. Looking at the matter in this spirit, the question of setting up an Investment Bank could be studied This would be an independent financial institution like the Agricultural Bank. We believe that the setting up of such a Bank would be beneficial with regard to strengthening financial control in the field of investments, where colossal sums are spent, as well as in order to free the State Bank and thus enable it to carry out more efficiently its genuine function as a currency issuing and credit institution, which constitutes the major tasks that such an institution has and must have. [passage omitted]

Paper Publishes GDR-Bulgarian Communique

LD241839 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 87 pp 1,3

["Joint Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit of the GDR Party-State Delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep—The joint communique has the following text:

At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a party and state delegation from the GDR headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria on an official friendship visit 23 to 24 September.

The delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgy Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and important leader of the international communist and workers' movement. The guests visited the town of Pravets, the combine for microprocessor technology, and the museum of history.

The cordial reception given and the hospitality shown to the GDR party and state delegation, the openness and the trusting meetings with the workers of socialist Bulgaria, as well as the rousing meeting in Pravets represent a new expressive declaration of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two peoples. Erich Honecker presented Todor Zhivkov with the Karl Marx order, given him on the occasion of his 75th birthday for his contribution to strengthening the fraternal alliance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the countries of the socialist community, to preserving peace, to the cohesion of the world communist movement, and to deepen the comprehensive relations between the SED and the BCP and between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov presented his guest with the "Stars Planina" order with ribbon, which was awarded to Erich Honecker on the occasion of his 75th birthday for his great service to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist fraternal states and the unity of the world communist movement, to the preservation of peace, and to cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between the GDR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov signed the "Program for Expanding and Deepening Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Period up to the Year 2000." In the talks between the leaders of both party and state delegations a number of questions of interest to both sides were discussed.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov briefed one another on the current tasks which both countries are facing in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress and the 13th BCP Party Congress for the further development of the advanced socialist society. Erich Honecker spoke about the decisions of the 4th plenum of the SED Central Committee in June this year and the efforts of working people in the GDR for the consistent implementation of the economic strategy and the safeguarding of dynamic national economic growth, and also about the successful continuation of the course of the unity of economic and social policy.

Todor Zhivkov spoke in detail about the "Basic ideas for the Further Development of Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" which was adopted by the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee and given concrete shape at the sixth session of the ninth People's Assembly.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov expressed their satisfaction with the increasing development of mutual cooperation in al fields, which has its firm foundation in the consistent application of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as in the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, the 10th anniversary of which was recently celebrated in both countries.

It was stressed that from the close cooperation between the SED and the CP emanates the decisive impetus for raising the level of relations between th two countries, and the mutual readiness to continue this cooperation in a strengthened form in the future was proclaimed. Increasing importance is attached to the exchange of experience in building socialism. It was stressed that the political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria; the contacts between the parliaments and governments, between the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and between the state bodies and the social and mass organisations; and the cooperation between the two states in the international arena have experienced a further intensification.

During the talks, particular attention was paid to the state of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria. On the basis of the agreements between Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov of June 1983 and of the increased economic potential of the two countries the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria is developing stably and dynamically. It was also stressed that, taking as the starting point the possibilities of both countries and the state of economic relations, a qualitatively new step in the coordination of scientific-technical and economic cooperation is required for the longer perspective and for the joint solution of economic problems that have now come about.

In this respect the "Program for the Expansion and Deepening of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Period Up to the Year 2000" is of particular importance. The tasks it contains correspond to the requirements for the all-around intensification of the national economies and for increasing the efficiency of social production, with the aim of contributing to a further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people of both countries. Here, particular importance is attached to the expansion and deepening of cooperation for the accelerated development and use of science and technology, especially the key technologies. The program is in agreement with the decisions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level and with the integrated program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries to the year 2000, and contributes to its realization.

Both sides stated their intention to realize the further dynamic development of cooperation and trade, to further expand, in addition to the traditional forms, direct cooperation between economic association combines, enterprises, and institutes, increasing the efficiency and also applying new forms.

The two representatives assessed the level of bilateral relations as high and expressed their firm conviction that they would develop and deepen further in the interests of both peoples, the cause of socialism, and world peace in all spheres. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov had an exchange of views on current problems of international politics, noting that the international situation continues to be complicated. The dynamic and constructive foreign policy of the USSR, the peace policy of the socialist states, and the actions of all forces of reason and realism, however, are influencing the world political situation more strongly than ever and have created the chance for a breakthrough in the field of nuclear disarmament.

Both representatives once more expressed their full support for the entire complex of Soviet initiatives, which are aimed toward detente and disarmament. They welcomed the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed in principle on an agreement on the removal of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. They expressed the hope that the conclusion of such a treaty as soon as possible would open the path to the working out of treaty on a 50 percent reduction of offensive strategic weapons while keeping strictly to the conditions of the ABM Treaty. They valued the readiness of the USSR and the United States to take up comprehensive, step by step negotiations on matters of restricting and stopping nuclear weapons tests as well as the agreement concluded by the USSR and the United States on the setting up of centers for reducing the nuclear danger as a positive step.

Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov spoke in support of a comprehensive approach to the problems of disarmament and stressed the resolution of both parties and states to continue to support with all their might the fulfillment of the comprehensive resolutions in this area, which the Warsaw Pact member-states passed at the Berlin Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. In this context they emphasized the significance of the documents "on the military doctrine of the participant states in the Warsaw Pact," which is a remarkable new contribution to the efforts of the people to live in a world without weapons or wars.

It was stated that the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member-states to reduce armed forces and tactical-nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe reveals broad prospects for an improvement in the atmosphere on the continent. At the same time the readiness was once more stressed to embark upon an immediate discussion of practical measures to fulfill this proposal within the framework of the whole European process.

During the talks Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov emphasized the great significance of the concept of creating nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zones for consolidating security in the individual regions of the European continent. The constructive and committed efforts by the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone are highly valued by the GDR. The Bulgarian side confirms its unconditional support for the activities of the GDR and the CSSR which are directed toward creating a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

On the course of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the CSCE states, which is at an important stage of working out mutually acceptable agreements, both representatives emphasized the significance of the path taken by at the conference so far and expressed their hope that the work done so far might prove to be a good basis for a final document which could be concluded soon and which would be both substantial and balanced and also make progress possible on all parts of the Helsinki Final Accords and lead to the consolidation of trust and the development of relations between the the participating states.

Stanishev Receives Libya's Al-Sawsa

AU290812 Sofia BTA in English 1933 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—Mr 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is paying a brief visit here. He was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The talks gave a high assessment to the development of bilateral relations in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

BCP Balev-Led Delegation Visits Portugal

AU281352 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 26 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, departed on 25 September for Lisbon at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee and Central committee secretary.

Dailies View New AIDS Screening Tests

AU241556 [Editorial Report] Bulgarian dailies on 23 September 1987 carry several reports mixed with commentary on the most recent AIDS screening tests performed in Bulgaria, which covered 11,068 people.

Rabotnichesko Delo in Bulgarian carries on page 2, a 200-word report by Lyuba Ignatova, entitled: "Struggle against AIDS" which states that "among the 11,068 people screened in our country last week, there are no virus carriers." The author adds that "it is inappropriate to create excessive psychological tension in connection with the ways of transferring the AIDS infection, there are no other than those already described by scientific sources." Ignatova also announces the arrival of three "experts" from the WHO to Bulgaria in order to become acquainted with the measures adopted in the country and to "render consultative assistance."

The author points out that consultative medical centers on AIDS were established in Burgas, Stara Zagora, Ruse, Pleven, and Plovdiv, but people are "very shy in using these facilities." She criticizes the situation in Sofia where the question of "consultative services" is not functioning efficiently enough.

Otechestven Front on page 2 carries a 600-word article by Zhechka Danailova, entitled: "Optimism—Yes—But No Reassurance" on the same subject, talking about 11,000 people having been screened, adding that no patients or virus carriers have been discovered among them and states: "though this does not mean that the penetration of infection has been totally eliminated, it means that it is for the time being restricted and under control.

Danailova also complains about the fact that people in Bulgaria are not eagerly taking advantage of the consultative centers installed in Sofia and the provinces. The author also deplores the absence of a "fund for the struggle against AIDS" in Bulgaria as they exist in numerous Western countries, and adds that "the tradition of donations" for worthy causes is well established in Bulgaria and should also be applied to AIDS. Danailova further notes that "the majority of people in our country are still not sufficiently familiar with the risks in connection with AIDS. This applies in particular to high school and university students circles where the problem is very serious, and where there is still a lack of preventive measures being taken. The author urges the Komsomol and the Ministry of National Health to act in accordance with these needs.

Trud carries on page 3, a 200-word commentary by Kalcho Ivanov, entitled: "Whom Should We Blame Now?" also mentioning the 11,000 people recently subjected to AIDS screening. Ivanov chiefly deplores the fact that there are not enough volunteers for AIDS tests in the country. He mentions the expected visit of a World Health Organization delegation, but also the forthcoming arrival of a "Soviet delegation in connection with the week of Soviet medicine, that will include virologists, immunologists, and other experts, who will share their experience."

Ivanov, like the other above-mentioned journalists, urges more educational work on AIDS stressing the necessity of lectures for students brigades working in the rural areas.

All three aforementioned authors express satisfaction at the results of the most recent tests, but express warning that they are no reason for excessive optimism.

Writer Warns on Bureaucracy, Glasnost

AU251120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 87 p 5

[Article by Chavdar Dobrev, under rubric "The Writer on Bureaucracy and Glasnost": "Let Us Cut the Chain of Distortions"—boldface passges as published]

[Excerpts] **It was affirmed at the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee that bureaucracy, when established as a phenomenon, acts as a brake on the evolution of self-management. As it increases, it becomes a serious adversary of development, standing inconceivably outside the evolution of the people's creative potential.** The behavior and self-esteem of the bureaucrat has been revealed in a number of literary works, while the theater and cinema have investigated the injuries caused by this malignant tumor in a number of plays and films.

Everyone has his own conception of the bureaucrat, but I will venture to present my own impression. This impression first crystallized after I read L.N. Tolstoy's novel "Anna Karenina," chiefly through the character of Karenin, a man who is not devoid of qualities. [passage omitted]

When did Karenin the administrator and civil servant turn into a bureaucrat? What essentially leads me to define him as the very personification of bureaucracy? In the most general terms, it is his conviction and consciousness that the external hierarchical values express the sum total of the image of man—vocation, talent, the power to exist and struggle, passions, and intellectual capacity. [passage omitted]

Let us make a general statement, not only referring to Karenin: **Bureaucracy appears as a typical form and manifestation of that type of relations in the state which alienate man from his inner powers and turn him into the executor of another's will.** [passage omitted]

I will tell you something else. In my youthful years I imagined that socialism would sweep away bureaucracy and the bureaucrats with a wave of a magic wand. This proved to be a youthful daydream or, translated in another language, voluntarism, the fruit of naivity. [passage omitted]

In such cases, the authority exercised in the name of the people comes into conflict with and supplants the real authority of the people's masses; the opinions and positions of the individual are disregarded, and the significance of the participants in the historical process is rejected. Serious violations also occur in the self-management sectors within a socialist community. The so-called "apparatus" becomes more and more differentiated, and through its self-advertized striving to give expression common social aims, it very often satisfies its own interest. [passage omitted]

However, the socialist idea is democratic and popular by nature. It stems from the truthful analysis of the historical situation, and on this basis alone reveals the alternative of the necessary change. This idea wages war against violated principles and sooner or later finds effective means for self-criticism and purposeful solutions to the problems posed by reality. [passage omitted]

What are these means and forms? They are first and foremost **the enrichment of true democratic centralism**: through increasing the role of the human factor at every level of state of economic life; by setting up active, effective control organs on exercising the rights of the popular majority, namely self-management, the electoral principle, and the term of office [mandat]; through criticism and self-criticism without regard to persons and their position in the administrative ladder; through making the fullest possible use of the capabilities of every individual who takes part in a given form of management, and so on.

Now the greatest danger for the bureaucrat is the increase of public manifestations or, more exactly, glasnost. This is so because over many decades the bureaucracy has managed to organize the interests of part of the apparatus superstructure, and is holding positions that it would be loth to lose. It does not allow its own guilty past to be found out, its experience to be looked into, or the curtains to be drawn aside to show bureaucracy's true face. The real, not fictitious, elevation of the role of the people's masses and their rights means an historical death sentence for bureaucracy. Glasnost is attacking its fortress, which it is defending with weapons of gross pressure or demagogy. Bureaucracy understands that the principles of restructuring can be held back, at least temporarily, at the price of eliminating glasnost. This is why a battle is now being waged on this front. **This is why the BCP at its July plenum also stressed the crying need for glasnost in our social life.**

Glasnost, as an antidote to bureaucracy, eating away its interests, is itself the voice of popular truth. This truth is not an embodiment of a minority's arguments, but an expression of the opinions, views, and analyses of all the full members of socialist society. This truth conceals in itself a huge ethical potential and provides real supports for democracy and freedom of society and the individual.

What guarantees are there that glasnost will not serve, so to speak, anarcho-syndicalist propensities? They lie primarily in our capacity to correctly apply democratic centralism, while understanding that the so-called "top levels" cannot be, nor are in a position to take correct decisions separately. They lie in the skill in using the people's energy and emotional and intellectual strength in a timely way; in the real trust in the capacities of the individual and the collective for sensible actions with a long-term effect; and in the beneficial results that undermine and will further destroy bureaucracy's capacity to reproduce and organize itself.

In the name of its historic restorative mission and the goals and plans being implemented, restructuring today gives priority to glasnost. This glasnost, in assaulting one dividing line after another, is taking the ground away from under the feet of the bureaucrat and, at the same time, opening up new terrain for the construction of socialism's society.

Kadnar on New CSCE Round in Vienna

AU290819 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 87 p 7

[Milan Kadnar, head of the CSSR delegation to the CSCE deliberations in Vienna, interviewed by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist Bedrich Zagar: "Milan Kadnar on the CSCE Follow-up Meeting; We Have Both Inspiration As Well As Example"—date and place not given]

[Text] Delegations from 35 European countries and the United States and Canada will meet in the Vienna International Center today [22 September] to resume the CSCE follow-up meeting after a summer recess. Our staff journalist Bedrich Zagar spoke with the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Milan Kadnar, about the deliberations' course to date and about its prospects.

[Zagar] How do you view the course of the meeting to date and, in particular, which of the submitted proposals do you regard as pivotal?

[Kadnar] In the first place I would like to mention the Polish proposal for the so-called Stockholm 2, at which military and security problems would be discussed. This would be a forum at which all countries taking part in the CSCE would have a say on deepening trust as well as on specific questions pertaining to the reduction of tension, that is, disarmament. Understandably, an exact mandate will still have to be defined. Further, there is the momentous Soviet proposal for convening a representative conference on cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. Up to now the Western delegations have overwhelmingly addressed issues from the sphere of humanitarian cooperation, but they still have not taken a definite stand on the proposal to convene the Moscow conference. I also have to recall the Czechoslovak proposal to hold an economic forum in Prague, at which one could resolve economic cooperation issues. There are also several interesting proposals the Western delegations have submitted, for example, the Italian proposal to hold a scientific-technical forum, and the British proposal for an information forum. The neutral and nonaligned countries have submitted proposals in all three baskets. I will mention only one—the proposal by Yugoslavia, Cyprus, and Malta to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

[Zagar] However, there also exist Western countries' proposals which clash with the proposals submitted by the socialist countries. For example, the issue of military security.

[Kadnar] The overseas states had been trying to separate the problem of military security from the all-European process and solve it independently. These attempts had been rejected, and one will probably set up two forums on military and security questions, which, however, must be under one umbrella: They are the aforementioned Stockholm 2 and the talks among the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact states. The Warsaw Pact states position count with the reduction of all components of ground forces and the tactical offensive air forces of the European states as well as the appropriate forces and devices of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe, together with the tactical nuclear devices, being discussed at the forum of the two military alliances. However, the NATO states would like to exclude nuclear devices including tactical offensive air forces from the talks. This is the problem which calls up disputes.

[Zagar] What can we expect from the coming weeks of talks in Vienna?

[Kadnar] We are in for days of tough dialogue. However, the overwhelming majority of the governments have given their delegations instructions to conclude the meeting by the adoption of a balanced document this year. Prolonging the meeting uselessly would harm common interests, also because the pre-election period in the United States begins next year, a fact which would certainly leave a mark on the activity of the U.S. delegation and its allies.

[Zagar] Recently there was an article in the press by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the creation of a mechanism for a comprehensive system of peace and international security, and immediately afterward a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles was reached. It seems that this could be of assistance to the the Vienna follow-up meeting talks.

[Kadnar] There is no doubt that the project, as outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev, will be a considerable impetus to our work. The contents of his article concerns us at the Vienna talks directly. After all, the task of the participating delegations is to deepen security and cooperation among countries having different social systems. Europe is exceptionally a sensitive continent in this respect. It is necessary to bridge ideological, political, and economic differences in the interest of the peace and security of everyone. That this is possible is also attested to by the Soviet-U.S. accord on the elimination of the two classes of nuclear weapons. I hope that the NATO delegations will draw the optimal conclusion from it. We have both the inspiration and the example. Adding good will would be enough.

PRC Study Delegation Ends Visit

AU281446 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A study delegation of the CPC's Central Discipline Inspection Commission, headed by Li Zhilian, member of the commission's Standing Committee, which paid a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, departed from the CSSR yesterday [21 September].

Strougal Receives PRC Minister Zhengying

LD281916 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Chinese Water Conservancy and Electric Power Minister Qian Zhengying agreed during their meeting here today that good foundations had been laid in relations between the two countries for the widest possible and all-round cooperation.

Recent top-level talks, and especially the visit of Chinese Communist Party acting general secretary and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Czechoslovakia, gave powerful impulses to the development of economic cooperation. Its further dynamic growth now depends on using its modern forms, including joint ventures. More efficient cooperation is envisaged especially in engineering, metallurgy and the power industry.

The two officials also mentioned the need to sign a long-term program of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China.

Qian Zhengying led the Chinese delegation to a session of the bilateral commission for cooperation in economy, trade, science and technology held in Czechoslovakia September 22-27.

PRC Trade Protocol Signed by Urban

LD272140 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 27 (CTK)—Apart from traditional forms of trade exchange, Czechoslovak and Chinese organizations will seek new spheres and forms of cooperation, under a protocol signed here today at the conclusion of the 3rd session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The document was signed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power Qian Zhengying.

The protocol provides for the continuation of cooperation in production (supplies of equipment for the construction of new industrial plants, reconstruction and modernization of the existing plants) and for the development of joint ventures on the basis of experiences gained from the activities of the already established Czechoslovak-Chinese organization for sea transport.

Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation will further develop in power engineering, automobile industry, production of textile machines and machine tools and other branches.

The commission also dealt with Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in economy, science and technology in the long run.

CPCZ Sends Greetings to Martinique

AU261901 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 87 p 1

["z"-signed report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the party's founding. The telegram stresses the heroic struggle of communists for the rights of the working people of Martinique, against colonial domination, and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

Lenart Receives Ukrainian Delegation

LD171850 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today received a delegation from the capital of the Ukraine headed by Konstantin Masik, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and first secretary of the city committee of the party in Kiev. The delegation is taking part in the Kiev Days celebration in Bratislava. Jozef Lenart talked to the guests about the historic changes in Slovakia and the tasks of the new stage of development of socialism in our homeland in connection with the restructuring of the economic mechanism. At their meeting, the members of visiting delegation praised the contribution of the Kiev Days to the further deepening of mutual cooperation of both sister cities in all areas.

Husak Message to SFRY From Airplane

AU281930 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK Zagreb Dispatch: "Thanks Sent to SFRY"]

[Text] Zagreb (CTK)—Comrade Gustav Husak has sent a greetings telegram to Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and to Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, from on board his airplane; in it he states:

Dear Comrades, on leaving by air after my official friendly visit to the fraternal SFRY, I want to thank you once again for the ardent welcome and friendly hospitality granted me in your beautiful country.

I greatly value the negotiations with you and the other leading representatives, as well as the rich results which we attained in them through joint efforts. I am convinced that they will become the basis of the further comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, states, and peoples.

Belgian Communist Paper Interviews Chnoupek

LD200118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] The Belgian Communist Party newspaper *Le Drapeau Rouge* today published a full-page interview with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who was on an official visit there in the last few days. In the interview, Chnoupek replied to questions on the prospects for disarmament, on trade relations between Czechoslovakia and Belgium, and on the restructuring of Czechoslovak society.

He expressed the conviction that the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-and shorter-ramge missiles would also be an important stimulus for talks on reducing the level of other types of weapons. Chnoupek also pointed out that Czechoslovakia is interested in developing economic relations with Belgium.

Lenart Visits Nuclear Power Station

LD250334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today took part in a seminar in Piestany to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Bohunice Nuclear Power station. He thanked the workers who played a part in the rapid development of nuclear power engineering, and highlighted the part played by Soviet specialists in building and operating our nuclear power stations.

He stressed the importance of taking and fulfilling combined socialist pledges, by means of which construction and other contracting enterprises have often succeeded in overcoming enterprise and individual industry interests to the benefit of the nuclear power sector. Comrade Jozef Lenart visited the Bohunice Nuclear Station's V-2 nuclear power plant.

Hoffmann Visits Hospital in West Bohemia

LD230406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a working visit today to the West Bohemian region, where he had talks with representatives of regional party and state organs about problems of economic development and satisfying the people's needs. He stressed comprehensive housing construction and creation of conditions for smooth and regular housing supplies.

Karel Hoffmann then went on to view the new internal medicine facility at Plzen hospital. During his talks with representatives of the regional institute of national health, they discussed the shortage of doctors, modern technology, and other basics. Karel Hoffmann drew attention to the fact that many difficulties can be corrected by more consistent organization and management in the department, but also in other branches of the national economy.

Jakes Addresses East Bohemia CPCZ Committee

LD241632 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, meeting today in Hradec Kralove, reviewed the fulfillment of the tasks arising from the Eighth Party Central Committee session, and discussed ways of further developing the drive to speed up intensification processes based on the all-round application of science and technology. From the documents presented, it emerged that in the period since the regional party committee session in September 1983, extensive qualitative and quantitative changes had taken place in the region's economy. However, better results could have been achieved by applying and implementing the development of science and technology more quickly.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Central Committee, emphasized in the discussion that the development of science and technology is and will continue in the future to be the crucial factor in intensifying our national economy. The results of the 1st year of the eighth 5-Year plan and of the first 8 months of this year show that the conclusions of the 17th Party Congress are not being implemented to their full extent, above all owing to the slow application of the results of science and technology in day-to-day life.

Milos Jakes went on to draw attention to current problems connected with restructuring the economic mechanism.

Ideological Party Secretaries Confers

AU240827 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Conference of Secretaries for Ideological Work"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)—A conference of secretaries for ideological work on the staff of Regional and District Committees of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) and of the CPSL's Bratislava City and District Committee was held on the premises of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava on Thursday [17 September]. The main report on topical tasks in the party's ideological work in realizing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Conkfblcexlution was submitted by Ludovit Pezlar, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

Igor Skorica, Kzef Sevc, and Rudolf Jurik, heads of CPSL Central Committee departments, also addressed the conference. The discussion was oriented toward specific issues of ensuring the program of the 27th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of propaganda and agitation, education, science, and culture.

Shortage of Prescription Drugs Noted

AU281418 [Editorial Report] Prague *Prace* in Czech on 17 September on page 5 carries a 1,100-word Vit Smrcka and Jiri Zavozda article entitled "Going After Medications in Short Supply in Pharmacies, Production, and the Czech Ministry of Health; Let Us Eliminate the Words 'We Do Not Have,'" on difficulties connected with the production and supply of a number of prescription drugs in the CSSR.

In the opening part of their article, the authors describe their visit to one of Prague's district pharmacy shops, where they are told by the chief pharmacist that there are about 40 prescription drugs in short supply.

In another part the authors say that the ranking personnel and those in charge of production in the pharmaceuticals-manufacturing enterprise Galena in Opava "confirmed that the enterprise has considerable problems with the deliveries of primary [vstupni] raw materials as well as packaging material from the viewpoint of quality and the observance of deadlines. This is a serious problem because it markedly disrupts production, with the result that considerable resources have to be expended on supplementary imports from the nonsocialist countries."

The authors of the article also quote Engineer Jaroslav Valenta, head of the Czech Health Minstry's Supply Department, as having said that "medical doctors in Czechoslovakia have 1,777 medications at their disposal. More than 1,100 of them are being manufactured locally, the rest is being imported from the socialist and capitalist countries. Only 3 percent of medications are in short supply. The causes are the shortage of sources of raw materials and the fact that the consumption of medications frequently deviates from the original assumption."

In the closing part of their article Smrcka and Zavozda note that the "problems around medications do not stem from the shortage of foreign currency only," but also from "poor organization of work, insufficient flexibility, and patients and medical doctors being inadequately informed."

The next day, on 18 September, Bratislava *Nedelna Pravda* No. 37 in Slovak carries on the same subject on pages 4 and 5 a 3,800-word article prepared by Peter Toman, in which—under the title "Let Us Eliminate Shortcomings in the Production and Distribution of Medications"—Doctor of Medicine Jozef Dziuban, director of the Slovak Health Ministry's Department For Treatment and Preventive Care, and Doctor of Pharmacy Jaroslav Miskej, head of the Slovak Health Ministry's Department For Medical Production and Supply, are answering readers' letters related to the issue.

In the interview Miskej says that the Czechoslovak pharmaceutical industry covers 73 percent of the country's medical services' needs, manufacturing more than 1,200 medications; about 22 percent of medications are being imported from the socialist countries as the result of the socialist division of labor, and 5 percent from nonsocialist states, and that imports of medications from the nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia are limited as the result of the rules governing the allocation of foreign currency.

Concluding the article, Toman states that "the majority of problems, the fact that about 50 types of medications are currently in short supply in our country, have their root in production and supply."

Husak, Strougal Send Greetings to Artist

LD281402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak has sent a congratulations letter to National Artist Frantisek Filipovsky on the occasion of his 80th birthday. He expresses thanks to Filipovsky for long-years of artistic activity. He praises his outstanding acting skills which justly won him the profound respect of our people and significantly contributed toward the development of the Czechoslovak socialist culture. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also sent a congratulations letter to National Artist Frantisek Filipovsky on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Leaders' Public Appearances 15-23 Sep

AU251218 [Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech and Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak from 16 to 24 September report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended the opening of the 29th International Engineering Fair in Brno on 15 September. (*Rude Pravo* 16 Sep p 1)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, opened a 2-day session of the chiefs of party agricultural departments from socialist countries in Prague on 15 September. (*Rude Pravo* 16 Sep p 2)

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in Prague on 15 September. (*Rude Pravo* 16 Sep p 2) The same day, Mikulas Beno also went to Ruzyne Airport in Prague to see off Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to Moscow. (*Rude Pravo* 16 Sep p 7)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, visited the Avex enterprise, a joint Tesla-Philips venture, in Bratislava on 15 September to inquire about the course of preparations for the production of video-recorders. (*Rude Pravo* 16 Sep p 2)

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, met with media representatives in Prague on 15 September on the occasion of Press, Radio, and Television Day. (*Pravda* 16 Sep p 2)

Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, chaired a session of the chairmen of regional national committees and the mayor of Prague in Prague on 16 September; the session dealt with "restructuring" in services, domestic trade, and public catering; with the development of the housing economy; with new conditions pertaining to the construction of ecological projects; and with measures to solve the economic and social problems of some border areas. (*Rude Pravo* 17 Sep p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, and Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, visited the Brno Engineering Fair on 16 September. (*Pravda* 17 Sep p 2)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Friendship to Ib Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Denmark, in Prague on 17 September. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 1)

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed a nationwide conference of media representatives on the draft law on production, consumer, and housing cooperatives at the CPCZ Central Committee headquarters in Prague on 17 September. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 1) The same day in Prague, Jindrich Polednik also addressed an aktiv of functionaries of nonagricultural cooperatives from Prague and Central Bohemia on the same topic. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 2)

Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, insqved the West Bohemian border districts on 17 September. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a conference of grain growers from West Slovakia in Cifer, Trnava district, on 17 September. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, visited the biennial Bratislava show of illustrations of children's books on 17 September. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Clara glass factory in Utekac, Lucenec district, on 17 September to address a gathering marking the 200th anniversary of its founding. (*Rude Pravo* 18 Sep p 2)

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council; Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, and Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the presentation of this year's Jan Sverma Journalism Prizes in the building of the Czech National Council in Prague on 18 September. (*Rude Pravo* 19 Sep pp 1,2) The same day in Prague, Jan Fojtik also presented the "Order of Labor" and other distinctions to a total of 22 Czechoslovak journalists on the occasion of Press, Radio, and Television Day. (*Rude Pravo* 19 Sep p 2)

Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed a gathering of the workforce of the Crystalex plant in Harrachov on 18 September marking the 275th anniversary of the start of glass production in the town. (*Rude Pravo* 19 Sep p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, opened a new 775-bed hospital in Bratislava's second municipal district on 18 September. (*Rude Pravo* 19 Sep p 2)

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was at Ruzyne Airport in Prague on 18 September to welcome Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, upon his return from the Soviet Union. (*Rude Pravo* 19 Sep p 7)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended festivities held in Galanta, West Slovakia, on 18 September in connection with the 750th anniversary of the first written reference to a community of that name. (*Pravda* 19 Sep p 2)

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the Congress of the Socialist Youth Union in the Czech SR in Prague on 19-20 September. (*Rude Pravo* 21 Sep pp 1, 2)

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR; Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, came to Ruzyne Airport in Prague on 21 September to see off Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to Yugoslavia. (*Rude Pravo* 22 Sep p 1) The same day, Mikulas Beno also went to Ruzyne Airport to see off Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to Finland. (*Rude Pravo* 22 Sep p 7)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Engineering Fair in Brno on 21 September. (*Rude Pravo* 22 Sep p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired a session of the Presidium of the Slovak National Front in Bratislava on 21 September. (*Pravda* 22 Sep p 1)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed a session of the CPCZ Central Committee Ideological Commission in Prague on 22 September. (*Rude Pravo* 23 Sep p 1)

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Vladlen Krivosheyev, section chief at the Problems of the World Socialist System Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Prague on 22 September. (*Rude Pravo* 23 Sep p 2)

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, accompanied Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, during the latter's visit to the Vyskov Military Academy on 22 September. (*Rude Pravo* 23 Sep p 2)

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, attended an aktiv of grain growers from South Moraviuin prace on 22 September. (*Rude Pravo* 23 Sep p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Engineering Fair in Brno on 22 September. (*Pravda* 23 Sep p 2)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended the opening ceremony of the "Danube Prize" international TV festival in Bratislava on 23 September. (*Pravda* 24 Sep p 2) The same day, Ignac Janak also attended the commissioning of a reconstructed corn seed processing plant at Hrobonovo, Dunajska Streda district. (*Pravda* 24 Sep p 2)

Honecker Welcomes Finnish President

LD291028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin: 29 Sep (ADN)—Dr Mauno Koisvisto, president of the Republic of Finland, arrived in Berlin this morning for a state visit to the GDR which will last several days. He is taking up an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who welcomed his guest and the latter's wife very warmly at Berlin Schoenefeld airport.

Members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were on hand to welcome President Koivisto and his entourage, including Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa. A military ceremony took place in honor of the Finnish head of state.

Erich Honecker accompanied his guest to the latter's residence, Niederschoenhausen castle.

Joint Talks Held With FRG Post Minister

ADN Report

LD282219 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN)—Rudolf Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR council of Ministers and GDR Minister of Post and Telecommunications, received Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, FRG Federal Minister of Post and Telecommunications, for talks in Berlin on Monday.

The two sides discussed the present state of relations in the posts and telecommunications between the GDR and FRG. They agreed that they serve the development of overall relations.

Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling also visited facilities of the GDR post and telecommunications industry during his stay in the GDR.

Referring to the joint communique on the visit to the FRG by Council of state Chairman Erich Honecker, the FRG Federal Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Dr Christian Schwarz-Schilling, stated at an international press conference that both sides are agreed that various working groups should work out and present details of further cooperation. Schwarz-Schilling announced that he invited Minister Rudolph Schulze for a return visit to Bonn in 1988.

DPA Report

LD282013 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Christian Schwarz-Schilling, Federal post minister, says that in a talk with his GDR counterpart, Rudolph Schulze in East Berlin today he pointed out the unsatisfactory situation in telephone traffic between the two German states and expressed a desire to improve and expand the capacity of direct dialing traffic. Schwarz-Schilling told journalists that this problem will be discussed at the start of next year by a commission of experts.

In addition, working groups from the two administrations are to deal with individual questions concerning postal traffic. Schwarz-Schilling invited Schulze to a meeting in Bonn, planned for next spring or summer.

Schwarz-Schilling reported that the topics discussed included the delivery times for letters, postcards, and packages, some of which were too long, and the high number of packages rejected by the GDR post office. Further points were connections between federal territory and West Berlin, for instance the possible project for a second glass fiber cable, the question of radio equipment in cars and ships traveling in and through the GDR, and the problem of further frequencies for television stations in West Berlin.

Schwarz-Schilling described the situation in telephone traffic as extremely unsatisfactory. The number of lines from Federal territory and West Berlin to the GDR and East Berlin had increased from 276 in 1974 to 1,314 now, but in the opposite direction there had been no improvement in the 1974 total of 203 lines. The number of telephone calls to the GDR and East Berlin had risen from 6.1 million in 1974 to around 30.3 million last year.

Regarding the rejected packages, Schwarz-Schilling expressed the expectation that the new GDR customs regulations announced would ease the situation in this area. In 1986, 141,000 packages were returned; in 1985, 118,000; while in 1982 the number had been 42,000 and in 1983, 41,000. Every year around 20 million packages are sent from the Federal Republic to the GDR.

Modified GDR Shooting Orders Continue

DW250930 Bonn DIE WELT in German 25 Sep 87 p 1

[Article by "W.K.": "Refugees Confirm That Shooting Order Remains Suspended"]

[Excerpt] Bonn—The temporary suspension of the shooting orders seems to have become permanent. Two members of the "National People's Army" who had fled to the FRG reported that this week at the Giessen transit camp. According to their statements, the shooting orders remain, but shooting is permitted for the time being only in case of desertion or attack. The soldiers were the first to cross the border obstacles, which were closely watched after Honecker's visit to the West.

In order to cut down on the exodus, particularly by way of third countries, and the continuing high number of applications for exit permits, the SED leadership plans to continue its policy of permitting more visits. According to information obtained by *Die Welt*, the number of persons for whom Western contacts were prohibited, which involved several million "GDR" inhabitants, will be reduced as of 1 January 1988. [passage omitted]

West Berlin Territory Talks Continue

AU281912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The representatives of the GDR Government and the Senate in West Berlin, Dr Walter Mueller and Gerhard Kunze, met in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Friday [25 September]. During the meeting, the talks on the exchange of territory [Gebietsaustausch] were continued.

PRC Parliamentarians Received by Officials

Meeting With Sindermann

LD281242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN)—Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Monday morning the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the PRC National People's Congress for an exchange of views. The deputation, headed by Wang Guoquan, member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress and deputy committee chairman, is in the republic at the invitation of Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber.

The talk at the house of the People's Chamber is focusing on the further development of the successful cooperation between the highest representative bodies of the peoples of the GDR and PRC to safeguard peace and deepen friendship between the peoples.

Talks Held With Axen

LD282212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN)—Hermann Axen, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had an exchange of views in Berlin today with the delegation from the PRC National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, which is at present in the GDR. The delegation is led by Wang Guoquan, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Hermann Axen explained to the guests the tasks of the GDR's foreign policy, which is aimed at making peace and security the decisive factor in international relations. In this connection the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG have far-reaching importance.

Wang Guoquan described his country's foreign policy as a policy of peace and international understanding which serves the interests of the Chinese people. All states have a shared responsibility for this.

During the friendly meeting the two sides praised the high level achieved in the development of bilateral relations, and both stressed their desire for the further expansion of the contacts and cooperation between the two socialist states and their highest people's representative bodies. The parliaments have an active role in the worldwide peace struggle.

Honecker Receives Japanese CP Delegation

LD281756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee today received a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan for a friendly talk. The delegation was led by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium and head of the International Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. Hiroshi Takichi conveyed best wishes from Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, which were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The main subjects in their exchange of views were the current international situation, the struggles to secure peace and for disarmament and international detente, and relations between the two parties. Erich Honecker described the single-minded realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress. He explained in detail the GDR's extensive activities to realize the peace program of the socialist states. The SED values the active involvement of Japanese communists in the fight for peace and social progress, particularly their consistent championing for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and the liquidation of all nuclear weapons.

Hiroshi Takichi explained how the Communist Party of Japan is strengthening its efforts in preparation for its 18th Party congress in order to defend the social interests and democratic rights of the workers, and to prevent a further increase in Japan's arms expenditure, the participation of the country in U.S. space armament plans, and the undermining of the three non-nuclear principles of Japanese policy.

The two parties' representatives agreed that the international situation is still tense. Thanks to the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, as well as of the work of the international peace movement, there now exists the justified hope that a change toward disarmament and detente might be implemented. Referring to his meetings with leading politicians of capitalist states, Erich Honecker stated that the realization is also growing among authoritative bourgeois circles that in the nuclear age, international issues of dispute cannot be solved by military means, but only peacefully while respecting the legitimate interests of all parties.

The SED and the Communist Party of Japan welcome the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on the conclusion of an agreement on the removal of their land-based longer and shorter-range INF, which has brought the start of nuclear disarmament very close, the two sides stated.

Erich Honecker assessed his official visit to the FRG as a success for the cause of peace, security and cooperation. In this context he underlined the great significance of the FRG and GDR statements in the joint communique of 9 September 1987 on the responsibility of both German states for peace, security and detente in Europe. Good-neighborly relations of peaceful coexistence between the sovereign and independent states of the GDR and the FRG are in the interests of all peoples and states on the continent. The policy of result-oriented dialogue is bearing fruit. In this of course, the general secretary of the SED stressed, the differing and contradictory political and ideological positions of socialism and capitalism are not ignored; the battle of ideas and ideologies continues. However, ideological arguments should not be allowed to spill over into relations between states.

Hiroshi Tachiki stated that the Communist Party of Japan would fight for a united international antinuclear front for the removal of all nuclear weapons and for an independent policy by its country in the interests of peace.

Erich Honecker and Hiroshi Tachiki expressed their satisfaction that relations between the SED and the Communist Party of Japan are developing positively in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust, solidarity, and the independence of both parties.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a warm and open atmosphere, were: From the SED side, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and from the Communist Party of Japan, Yoshinori Yoshioka, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee and chief editor of "AKAHATA;" Seji Nihara, member of the Presidium and of the Secretariat, deputy chairman of the Central Committee's International Commission; as well as other officials.

Dohlus Assures FSLN Delegation of Support

LD282005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN)—The Nicaraguan people will be able to rely in the future on the GDR's solidarity in their difficult struggle. Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, assured a delegation from the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of this in Berlin today. The delegation is led by Nadine Lacayo, member of the Sandinist National Assembly and head of the FSLN Organization Department.

Horst Dohlus stressed the GDR's committed support for peace and disarmament and its active contribution to the realization of the socialist states' peace program. The parties assessed the agreement in principle between the United States and the USSR on an agreement on the worldwide removal of their medium-range nuclear weapons as a victory for all forces of peace, reason and realism.

Nadine Lacayo reported on the efforts of the FSLN and the working people of her country to defend the achievements of the revolution and overcome the complicated situation in Nicaragua caused by the continued policy of aggression by imperialism. She stressed the significance of the peace agreement signed in Guatemala as a constructive step toward settling the conflict in Central America.

She thanked the GDR for its constant support for and solidairty with the building of a new Nicaragua.

Ethiopian Official Visits GDR

AU291211 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics, Tadewocz Hagework [name as published], deputy minister of industry of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, has arrived on a 3-day visit to the GDR. In enterprises of the electrical engineering and ceramics industry sectors, he familiarized himself with the state of performance, particularly in the field of the production of electric motors and transformers.

In talks with Claus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ernst-Ulrich Grande, deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and in other industry ministries, steps aimed at the joint realization of industrial projects in Ethiopia were agreed upon.

Honecker Greetings Message to Zhivkov

AU281352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Sofia (ADN) — Erich Honecker addressed the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov from on board his special aircraft:

On leaving the territory of the Bulgarian People's Republic I would like once more to express to you the profound and heartfelt gratitude for the friendly reception and the great hospitality accorded to the GDR party-state delegation during our visit to your country.

The great successes of the fraternal Bulgarian people in socialist construction have deeply impressed us.

We are firmly convinced that our talks, which were conducted in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, have conveyed new incentives for the further consolidation and deepening of the close, fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples.

I wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people further successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for the benefit of our common cause of socialism and peace.

Honecker Greetings Message to Ceausescu

AU281925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 87 p 5

[Telegram by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, while flying over Romania on his way home from Bulgaria]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania,

Flying over the territory of the SR of Romania, on my return from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I take this opportunity to again extend warmest greetings to you and to all Romanian citizens. On this occasion, I convey to you best wishes for fulfilling the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress on the further development of the socialist society in the SR of Romania as well as wishes for success in the common struggle to maintain peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Al-Qadhdhafi Thanks Honecker

AU281701 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan Revolution, thanked Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the GDR's congratulations on the day of the revolution. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi took the opportunity to wish good health to Erich Honecker, and progress and well-being to the people of the GDR.

Front Message to Laos' Phoumi Vongvichit

BK291120 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao PDR, president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee [LFNC CC], recently received a telegramme of greetings from Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front of Democratic Germany. The telegramme says:

"On behalf of the National Front of Democratic Germany and its presidium and in my own name, I would like to send you my best congratulations and regards on the occasion of your election as president of the LFNC CC.

"I hope that the socialist movement and all sociopolitical activities of our peoples will be a firm basis for the development of the relations of friendship between our fronts for the interests of peace and socialism.

"I wish you good health and success in your task for the happiness of the Lao people."

Dresden Court Sentences Ex-Gestapo Man

LD281503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Dresden, 28 Sep (ADN)—Former leading member of the Dresden gestapo, SS-Obersturmfuehrer Henry Schmidt, was given a life sentence on Monday by the Dresden Area court, for multiple crimes against humanity. Area court director Siegfried Stranovsky gave reasons for the sentence to the first criminal bench. By means of its verdict and sentence, the court was following the statute for the international military tribunal in Nuremberg, the constitution and the penal code of the GDR, and the UN convention on the nonapplicability of the statute of limitations to nazi and war crimes.

The accused has the right to appeal against the sentence.

Further on Kaunda Visit to Hungary

Discusses Economic Problems

MB281943 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] President Kaunda said in Budapest today that Zambia will reduce subsidies as soon as the country is able to pay good salaries to its workers. Speaking in an interview with Angolan television correspondent Comrade Jorge Calma in Budapest, Dr Kaunda said Zambia was in the process of reducing subsidies. Dr Kaunda told Comrade Calma, who has asked him how long Zambia was going to continue to subsidize food for its people, that as soon as the country was able to pay good salaries to its workers to enable them buy food for their families, the country would continue with subsidies [sentence as heard].

The president also told the interviewer that Zambia was presently looking forward to [words indistinct] to support the copper industry. Dr Kaunda said for 20 years to come Zambia would still be mining copper. President Kaunda said 80 percent of the copper mined in Zambia was transported through the Zambia-Tanzania Railway, TAZARA, and only 20 percent was shipped through other means. The president was [word indistinct] the reports in certain quarters that TAZARA was a failure. Dr Kaunda pointed out that the West would like to believe that TAZARA was a failure because the railway line was built by Chinese money and because of this capitalist countries would like it to fail.

Hold Closing Talks

LD282230 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI)—Official Hungarian-Zambian talks ended Monday afternoon with the closing discussions of limited attendance between Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia. At the discussions between the two heads of state, both sides stressed that the Hungarian and the Zambian standpoint in the fundamental international issues is the same, or similar. Karoly Nemeth ensured the solidarity of Hungary to the external and internal political efforts of the African front-line country, and noted: the Hungarian People's Republic supports the forces fighting against apartheid, and the just fight of the front-line states. Both sides took a stand to further develop bilateral relations, and stressed that there are numerous opportunities to make contacts even closer in political life, in the areas of economy and culture.

As the conclusion of his programme in Hungary, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda held an international press conference at his residence. The president noted in his introductory statement that in the course of his visit to Hungary he held useful talks in an extremely cordial atmosphere with Hungarian leaders, including Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and his host Karoly Nemeth.

At the open exchanges of views the sides discussed a wide range of bilateral relations, and the further strengthening of these was formulated as a reciprocal demand. Among other things, the sides decided on the more intensive development of inter-party cooperation, and, at talks with Karoly Nemeth, took a stand for establishing a permanent joint committee. The tasks of this are to include the elaboration of proposals for deepening political, economic, socio-cultural, scientific and technical contacts, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda announced at the international press conference that he had extended an invitation to Karoly Nemeth for a visit to Zambia, which was accepted.

Varkonyi Meets Counterparts at UN

LD290902 Budapest MTI in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] New York, September 29 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York at the 42nd UN General Assembly session. The politicians discussed topical international affairs and the major proposals on the agenda of the session. The parties paid special attention to the socialist proposal for establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Peter Varkonyi and Peter Florin, president of the 42nd UN General Assembly session, reviewed the major issues on the agenda.

Peter Varkonyi and Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq, held talks on the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and on topical issues of bilateral relations.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati exchanged views on the international situation, with regard to the Persian Gulf and the Iraq-Iran war, and surveyed the development of Hungarian-Iranian relations.

Peter Varkonyi and Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, discussed topical issues of the Middle East region and the development of bilateral relations.

Hungary's Grosz on Economic Situation

AU281340 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 26 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Hungary's new prime minister, Karoly Grosz (57), is a child of the current crisis. His government is to administer the drastic treatment. Formerly, the trained printer and professional functionary in the propaganda apparatus was Budapest's party chief. He has been known to make dogmatic-populist statements against business profiteers of the economic reform as well as to have had "problems in belief" during the 1956 revolution.

In 1957 he had problems in the Communist Party because of these doubts. However, he was among those to whom Kadar soon extended his hand. Says Grosz today about Kadar: "He is a great asset for us all. He is in favor of steady advance, but without undue haste. He is a man of the old school: If one wants to cut cloth one has to measure first. In our country some people tend to cut first and measure later. Then the trousers are too long or the jackets too short ..."

Material constraints: "Today we have 212 companies with a deficit, which suffer losses of 10 billion forints. Among them eight companies cause 90 percent of the losses. We not only have to liquidate such enterprises but to make other economic sectors more dynamic."

New way of thinking: "In our country it is sometimes thought that one has to take to the streets with blood-red banners and that the capitalist is a fat man sitting on a money sack. We Hungarians are trying to eliminate these images. Today we are as transparent as glass. We do not play with marked cards."

Dogmatism: "Dogmatism is increasingly adjusting to developments. Today it no longer questions the private sector. At present it is expressed, for instance, in the question of introducing participation vouchers [Partizipationsscheine]. In principle, we have never tolerated 'income without work' but we must realize that it does exist and that socialism has not been able to solve this question. If we remain inflexible we will demotivate people. Man will never use his capital in a productive way if there is no possibility of profit. He will consume it: first a car, then an apartment, then—depending on his age—one or more lovers. Therefore, we have to ask ourselves whether we should not use the 70 billion forints in invisible income in an economically productive way in our country. Until we work this out, there will be fierce discussions."

Daily on Hungarian-British Relations

AU281447 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Sep 87 p 2

["kar"-signed article: David Mellor Comes to Budapest—Luxury Ikarus Buses for Great Britain"]

[Text] Ever since the British television viewers acquainted themselves with the activity of the Peto Institute (two new films by the BBC will be screened in October), the unique type of care for and development of crippled children has become an inseparable part of Hungary's image. This method is regarded as being so successful by the British that the University of Birmingham has reached an agreement with the Peto Institute, according to which Hungarian experts will assist in the introduction of this method in Great Britain. A foundation has been established to help finance the project.

There is a tradition in joint research and information in health care in the cooperation between the two countries. This includes the most dangerous disease of our age, AIDS. We received an invitation to participate in the international ministerial-level conference to be held in January next year.

The joint struggle against this disease is, of course, only one element of Hungarian-British relations. Ever since the end of the seventies, there have been regular foreign consultations between the two countries. The dialogue between our two countries continued at the top level in February 1984 with Margaret Thatcher's visit to Budapest, a visit returned by Janos Kadar in October 1985. There are no problems hindering our political relations, and both sides are encouraging the continuity of our contacts. Economic experts are also meeting regularly; Hungarian National Bank President Matyas Timar has visited Great Britain this year, and we received the British state secretary for commerce in Budapest last year.

In March this year, at the time of the visit made by the British foreign minister, we signed a cultural, and technical-scientific agreement as well as an investment protection agreement. The document on the cultural cooperation settled, among other things, the legal status of the British Council in Budapest: the Council has been able to operate as an independent unit ever since the beginning of July this year. We would like to have a more intensive presentation of the Hungarian culture in England too, and we count on the help of the British side in publishing our books and presenting Hungarian films and plays in England. We also urge a wider introduction of Hungarian studies in England. Next autumn, an experimental English language secondary school year will open in Hungary, and we plan the introduction of English instruction language in the institutes of higher technological education. In accordance with the agreement signed with the Ministry of Culture, the British Council will participate in the teachers' professional language training. We are also counting on the British Council's help in English Language instruction, both in secondary schools and in the universities.

The increase in tourism is also part of getting to know each other's countries. The British regulations are not helping in increasing tourism as yet. Hungarian tourists have to wait a long time for British visas and the high price of the tourist visas puts a burden on the family's budget.

Our trade turnover is approximately 100 million pounds sterling and we want to improve the balance. There are 60 cooperation agreements in force between our enterprises, and we cooperate, for example, in computer science and mining machine production. We are striving to increase the influx of British capital and to introduce modern forms of cooperation in third markets. Not long ago, we sold luxury long-distance Ikarus buses to our British partners, and talks are under way on the establishment of a joint vehicle assembly factory. The joint production of the SAH-1 double-seated training plane is also on the agenda. The British would like the MALEV [Hungarian Air Lines] to purchase British planes when modernizing its stock of planes, and the British are ready to offer its most up-to-date airplane models for our airline.

David Mellor, minister of state of foreign affairs, will arrive in Hungary on 27 September. In his talks, the negotiating partners will review the state of our relations and will search for the possibilities of further progress.

Hungarian-Austrian Economic Relations

AU282024 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Sep 87 p 2

[Article by Correspondent Laszlo Kulcsar: "Need for Structural Improvement As Soon As Possible"]

[Excerpts] Among the capitalist countries, Austria is the second or third most important partner for Hungary. We are striving to consistently develop our economic relations, raise them to a higher level, and eliminate obstacles that hinder our mutual trade. Modernizing our export product structure aimed at Austria as soon as possible and the use of even more developed forms of economic cooperation (joint enterprise ventures on third markets, increase in cooperation, joint research, and so on) are our fundamental goals. We want to increase our economic relations to the level of our political relations. Our political relations have been at a high level for decades and are an example of cooperation between countries with different social orders.

It has come at the best of times: The Austrian foreign trade balance for the first half of the current year was published recently. The figures speak for themselves. While Austria's trade turnover with OECD and the EEC shows a considerable deficit, its trade turnover with EFTA and the eastern European countries shows a positive balance. This means that the Austrian-Hungarian foreign trade turnover is also not balanced; Austrian exports to Hungary exceeded imports by a total of 300 million schillings. [passage omitted]

The Austrian market is a demanding one and it is difficult to penetrate it, and even more difficult to stay there; all the more so, because customs on imports are unusually high in Austria, with 25 to 30 percent on certain industrial goods. [passage omitted] Objectivity demands that we also mention that the cooperation activity between firms in the two countries further increased and deepened last year. There are some 120 active agreements in force between the two countries. [passage omitted]

In addition to cooperation in iron and steel metallurgy, the Hungarian side offered possibilities for new cooperation in machine production; aluminum and aluminium oxide industry; chemical, pharmaceutical, and synthetic material industries; biotechnology, light, vehicle, and construction industries; environmental protection and its technology; joint development of energy-saving procedures; agriculture and food industry; telecommunications; electrical engineering; energy industry; and planning.

Mixed enterprises are also providing mutual advantages; the fact that our foreign market organization increased through another six such mixed enterprises in Austria, and that there are already 14 Hungarian-Austrian mixed enterprises operating in Hungary proves these mutual advantages. [passage omitted]

Government Spokesman's Press Conference

AU290839 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Sep 87 pp 1,5

[Correspondent's report on press conference given by government spokesman Retze Banyasz: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—Government Program Enjoys Confidence—New Social Policy Measures Are Expected—Changes in the System of Financing Sport"— given in Budapest on 24 September]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

[MTI Correspondent] As far as I know, the competent government committee discussed the possibilities of financing research and development tasks. Is there a guarantee that enough funds will be available in the future for the implementation of these important tasks?

[Banyasz] The other day the government's Scientific Policy Committee dealt with the issue of financial resources for research and development in the year 1988. It was agreed that the real value of the centrally allocated fsnds for scientific research and technological development projects should be maintained by all means. The government work program adopted by the National Assembly attributes a considerable role to research and technological development within economic stabilization and in laying the foundations of economic development. In this spirit, the government intends to improve the conditions of creative intellectual work and increase the financial position and social standing of research and development experts. [passage omitted]

[*Central Press Service* Correspondent] Can one expect any easing over the issue of the separation between factories and factory units? This would be needed because, if today a factory or a factory unit wants to become independent, the enterprise councils automatically vote down such requests, particularly if the factory in question is making a profit. As a result, there has been a slowdown in the process of decentralization that began some years ago.

[Banyasz] It is true that the enterprise councils, which were established as a form of the democratic management of enterprises, can easily vote down such requests and proposals with a two-thirds majority. And efforts to become independent are often understandable, particularly in cases where the factory units in question are more profitable than the mother enterprise, but their financial and development possibilities are far from being proportional with their performance. The government is also aware that dealing with these requirements in this way or simply rejecting them, can lead to a long-term decrease in the factory units potential for development and their interest in development. It is, of course, not the task of the government to decide on these issues, but the Industry Ministry has been charged with seeking and finding ways toward a solution as soon as possible, primarily by cooperating with the trade unions.

[*Nepszava* Correspondent] The government has approved the draft law on competitive bidding. It is well known that competition has an extremely favorable effect within economy—but in the Hungarian economy this could only have a favorable effect, because no real competition develops here. Can we expect some favorable effects from the changes in regulations?

[Banyasz] [passage omitted] The government concluded that the Council of Ministers' regulations that govern competitive bidding at present are no longer suited to the modern requirements. The new regulations are intended to overcome the shortcomings. The new regulations will contain, for example, the special rules needed by foreigners' participation in this competitive bidding; the new regulations will also make it possible for the firm declaring the competitive bidding to receive advance information about the professional and financial reliability of the people responding to the bidding. [passage omitted]

[*Vasarnapi Hirek* Correspondent] I would like you to speak in more detail about the new system of financing sport.

[Banyasz] If I had to relate what the new system of financing sport means, I would say in short that it means order, clearer financial relations in the whole of sport, and a more clear-cut picture instead of the present complicated and often puzzling financial maneuvers that people dealing with financing sport have often been forced to undertake in the past 20 years. Of course, I cannot fslly present the modern system of financing sport, this will be done by sport's management. [passage omitted]

Kapolyi Addresses National Assembly

AU251954 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 87 pp 6-7

[Correspondents' report on Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi's address to the National Assembly meeting on 16 September: "Laszlo Kapolyi: The Quality Factors of Industrial Development Are Increasingly Coming Into the Fore"]

[Text] "The responsibility played by industry in the government program derives from the importance of industry in our economy," Kapolyi said in his introduction and continued with the following:

"As in the other socialist countries, industry plays the biggest role in Hungary's economic structure. Industry provides about one-third of the produced national income, 60 percent of gross production, 50 percent of the net income, and close to 45 percent of the net budget balance; and for this, industry engages 30 percent of the active workers, 25 percent of the stock of fixed assets, and 40 percent of our resources.

"Industry provides 80 to 85 percent of the durable consumer goods required by the domestic population. Industry's share in our foreign trade turnover is 78 percent, and industry represents 83 percent of our exports directed to the socialist countries and 64 percent of our exports in convertible currency. Emphasis on exports has increased in recent years, and, in the last 5 years, our exports in convertible currency have increased almost 30 percent, and industrial exports to the socialist countries have increased 40 percent.

"Considerable reorganizations took place in the economic mechanism in 1985; following the reorganization of the income regulations and of taxation, the financial regulations disappeared even more into the background; enterprise taxation became extremely large compared to enterprise profits; interest gained from profits became more uncertain, and enterprise calculations became extremely difficult. At the same time, however, intensive elements of development and live-labor productivity have increased; the processing industry has improved its productivity considerably; and the use of the available fixed assets has increased considerably in certain areas. But, particularly in the processing industry, the use of the available capacities has deteriorated considerably. A relatively large circle of enterprises made inadequate use of their efficiency reserves.

"In the first 8 months of 1987 industrial production has increased at a faster rate than planned—by 2.8 percent. Convertible currency exports are increasing; exports to socialist countries have increased at a slower pace; the industrial volume of convertible currency imports has remained practically unchanged, and our imports accounted in rubles decreased compared to the basic level. Our industry's income production improved and increased by some 4 billion forints compared to the first half of 1986."

Laszlo Kapolyi then spoke about structural reorganization in industry. "Industrial development is becoming technologically intensive; quality factors in the development of modern industry, rapid technological progress, flexible structural adjustment, the increasing production of values, determined efforts directed toward quality performance, and fuller development of the working style and human resources have come into the fore.

"We try to concentrate our narrow resources in a selective way on the intensive development of production methods that are already efficient, competitive, and capable of rapidly increasing our national income. We try to do this by promoting the development of progressive industrial sectors, professions, and enterprises. Along with these important efforts, we have also outlined the areas that have to be reduced, particularly those which, because of their obsoleteness, marketing disadvantages, and the inadequate use of their production capacity, are strongly damaging the efficiency of economic activity.

"The establishment of more efficient production structure in mining and metallurgy has begun, and this has led, and is still leading, to the closing of many units. In the course of this activity, we will pay close attention to the increasingly strict environmental protection rules and make sure that these rules are observed by means of various production technologies. We have worked out a selective and intensive development program for municipal industry in the spirit of rationalization."

Laszlo Kapolyi mentioned the aluminum industry, petroleum-chemical industry, public vehicle production, agricultural and food industry machine production, some areas of the machine tools industry, telecommunication and vacuum industries, precision engineering, rubber industry, synthetic material processing industry, household and cosmetics industry, and the major part of the ready-made clothing industry among sectors that are developing more rapidly than the average.

"We continue to provide special central support to areas which are accelerating technological development, areas that mutually strengthen each other, like the development of new materials, nuclear energy, micro-electronics, robot technology, telecommunications, computer science, biotechnology, meteorology, and automation, as well as their interrelated systems.

"Relying on the technological know-how available in these areas, Hungarian industry can become part of international development, primarily the main development trends in CEMA; and in these areas, Hungarian industry is competing successfully in the international division of labor in research and development. The question of development resources has been voiced many times in the course of the debates. Our industry has to create the development resources necessary for these goals by itself; and taking into consideration the relationship between market building and technological development, in the course of the selection, our industry has to regard marketing capacity as a factor that justifies technological development, and its technological standard should also essentially provide long-term competitiveness. A simultaneous improvement in quality, productivity, and efficiency is a determining element of this technological development."

"During market building connected with structural reorganization, we should regard the three markets—the domestic, ruble, and dollar markets—as an interrelated system. We should also stress that the main way to finding a breakthrough is to increase the convertible currency exports. There can be only an interrelated market system for the enterprises. Accordingly, it is necessary to increase the importance of the domestic market. It is impossible to implement an emphasis on exports without an adequately developed domestic market; a good quality supply of the domestic requirements and an adequate transportation of goods according to schedule represents the domestic background for domestic market development and, through this, for the necessary foreign market development." Kapolyi then drew the deputies attention to the need to strengthen relations between industrial sectors and to the possibilities of cooperation with agriculture, transportation, housing construction, medical science, and education—important factors of domestic market development.

"Joining the foreign market is primarily an enterprise task; central management should provide the best conditions for market development. There is no alternative to joining and adjusting to the technological development trends prevailing in the world economy. Therefore, our long-term technological development policy that is adjusting to the international development trends remains fundamentally technologically intensive, and, where necessary, science technologically intensive in the future too. In this connection, we are relying extensively on establishing innovation centers jointly with the institutions of higher education and the institutions of the academy, institutions that will become both scientific and development workshops for industry. Developing our relations with multi-national enterprises is extremely important, so that we make use of these relations in reorganizing the structure of the processing industry and, at the same time, we strengthen our adherence to the international trends of technological development."

Speaking about industrial investment policy, Kapolyi mentioned the importance of selectivity.

"In this spirit, we want to give priority to the processing industry by making sure that we do not create a shortage market in this very important area by generalizing the energy-saving and material saving requirements. Therefore, in energy management, we intend to increase the proportion of measurable energy consumption which can be programmed and remotely controlled in the case of big consumers and the population alike.

"Investment projects that increase the standard of modernity and require relatively small expenditures will receive priority, and we will extensively develop computer-assisted planning, production, and management by allocating some 15 percent of the investment resources directly to electronics. According to the premier's expose which outlined a directive for us, we intend to increase the proportion of the developed technology imports in convertible currency and, by developing the leasing activity that serves enterprise interests, we are trying to solve investment tensions.

"Credits from the World Bank will be taken also within this framework, and we will gradually make use of the possibilities inherent in the new system of financial institutions and instruments, expanding thus the flow of capital between the economic sectors. In order to promote the flow of capital between enterprises, the various property association forms and the bonds and stock market will receive greater emphasis. We would like to increasingly import active capital, and we are strengthening the preparatory activity for this and making this activity a more planned one, because we are aware of the fact that we have to attract capital by our development concepts."

Laszlo Kapolyi then spoke about the fact that particular attention will be paid to developing the enterprises' system of economic conditions so that these conditions also provide a long-term predictable economic environment, and that the enterprises' interests coincide with the implementation of the people's economic goals. The enterprises, however, should accept the fact it is possible to develop a market-oriented and competition-oriented economy only if we accelerate the elimination of inefficient activities.

Enterprise intentions should be affected in future fundamentally by financial instruments, and by ensuring a long-term interest on profits. To increase independence, however, it is necessary to develop a uniform system of values based on firm social guarantees.

Kapolyi then spoke about the role of the tax reform and the increased role played by the human factor.

"One can notice an increase in the value of intellectual work in the world. The market value, modernity, and quality of a product are no longer decided primarily in the production phase but much earlier, in the phase of product and production planning. Therefore, the technical planning activity, and generally the intellectual creative activity should treated in accordance with its importance.

"International experiences prove that it is impossible to develop society without modernizing it. Rational activity and the evaluation and appreciation of performance are indispensable conditions for modernization. It is necessary to stress this as long as we do not notice the assertion of these conditions in the real processes of the society," Laszlo Kapolyi said in conclusion.

Further Reportage on Bush's Visit

Gives National TV Address

LD281950 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1830 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Warsaw Television studio news program presented by unidentified announcer, with editor Zygmunt Broniarek introducing U.S. Vice President George Bush—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. Tonight, the guest of our news program is U.S. Vice President George Bush. Welcome to our studio, Mr Vice president. [sentence in English] Also present is editor Zygmunt Broniarek. [passage omitted]

[Broniarek, in English] Mr Vice President. It is a pleasure and a privilege to have you in the studios of the Polish television. I think it is the first time that a U.S. Vice President addresses the Polish television audience. Mr Vice president, the floor, the camera and the microphone are yours.

[Bush, in English, with superimposed Polish translation] Thank you Sir. To the people of Poland. I am grateful for this opportunity to speak to you today. I bring you greetings and best wishes from President Reagan and the people of the United States. I thank my government hosts for their traditional Polish hospitality, and you, Polish nation, for the warm welcome.

The ties that bind the people of our two countries have a special character. They are not weakened by the differences between our governments nor by the thousands of kilometers that separate us. In Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and thousands of other cities and small towns throughout the United States, millions of Americans of Polish descent preserve a living memory of Poland in their hearts, homes and churches. In more than 800 Polish Catholic parishes Polish traditions and the great legacy of Polish history are passed down from generation to generation.

Just late last week I had the honor of meeting His Holiness Pope John Paul II. He was ending his visit to the United States with a speech in the city of Detroit directed to Polish emigres in the United States. He spoke in a moving manner of the great wave of Polish emigres who came to the United States at the turn of the century. He said that they did not bring with them material wealth, but that they possessed two great values—the inborn love of faith, and the Polish spirit. Their strong patriotism, and faith and respect for the value of the family and personal respect have helped to shape the character of the United States.

Everyone is aware how very difficult the last few years have been for Poland. In the United States we watched and we suffered with you. As has often been the case in the past, you survived with courage, faith and with decision. Your patriotism and deep sense of national life have carried you through without damage over a century of partition, and gave you strength in the face of the brutal, fascist occupation. Oppression and disaster cannot kill the desire for freedom in the Polish breast. The spirit of fighting Warsaw lives on. The Pole is not a minion. [sentence repeated in English]

In the past 3 days I have had frank and useful meetings with President Jaruzelski, premier Messner and other leaders of your government. We signed an important agreement on scientific-technological cooperation. We agreed on an exchange of ambassadors. I also met with Cardinal Glemp, with the leaders of independent thinking, with Lech Walesa and other leaders of Solidarity. There remains much mutual suspicion and bitterness after the events of December 1981, but everyone agrees that Poland should be strong, prosperous, and independent, and should play its rightful role as a great nation in the heart of Europe. It is not my task to point the way you should take; it is a matter which Poles themselves have to resolve. I can, however, tell you about what has stood up to the test in our country and numerous other countries: respect for human rights, which entails the right to set up independent and self-governing organizations for the purpose of implementing many goals, including also protection of workers' interests; and an economic system which encourages people to reach the apex of their potential.

(?We know) that preliminary steps toward economic reform and national accord have been made. The more you proceed toward greater freedom and pluralism the more we will endeavor to find new ways to help you.

Poles: Wherever I have been, beginning with the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, the Swieta Malgorzata Church in Lomianki, and ending with the Father Popieluszko's grave, I witnessed spontaneously expressed cordiality toward my country, the United States. I will never forget it. Believe me, these feelings are reciprocated. We love you, we respect you, and you will never be alone—we will always be with you. For your freedom and ours! [Repeated in Polish] And, as we invoke this cry from Poland's glorious past, let us look to the future together. Long live Poland! [Repeated in Polish] Thank you very much.

[Broniarek] Ladies and Gentlemen, you have listened to a speech by U.S. Vice President George Bush. There are many elements in it we can endorse: For instance, the look to the future.

At the same time, however, it seems to me that this speech contains a part which needs to be commented upon. Vice President Bush repeatedly stated in Poland that he had rid himself of the many myths and illusions he brought with him from the United States. It seems to me, with all due respect for Mr Vice President, that it may well be that he has not yet rid himself of all the myths and illusions.

Warsaw Notes 'Much To Do'

LD282311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] There were three clearly seperate parts in the U.S. vice president's speech. The first, longest, and most developed was addressed to George Bush's potential electors in the not far off presidential elections, to which, as is generally known, he will put forward his candidature. The flattery of U.S. Poles along the lines of our mutual, let us call it national ambition, was a very transparent move, very precisely fitting the elementary principles of emotional, pre-electoral campaigning.

The second part of the vice president's speech were instructions and conditions imposed on us here, in Poland, in the PPR. Traditionally, here on our soil, the rights of hospitality allow the guest even this, if he regards this as just and tactful. We may only express one surprise that the U.S. vice president, a seasoned politician, forgets for a moment precisely here on Polish soil that politics is the art of achieving the possible. And yet, recent years of U.S. policy toward our country, in relation to our state, clearly showed the extent of the possibilities of achieving the wishes of Washington imposed on us. They also showed and confirmed during this visit that we are interested in the restoration of normal, good relations with the great power, the United States. We are not, however, either interested or inclined to give ourselves up to that power's dictates, even if clothed in the form of advice, instructions and wishes, even if expressed by such an esteemed guest as U.S. Vice President George Bush. We see our mutual relations on a sovereign basis. It would not be tactful to lecture the U.S. vice president on what this means.

And finally, the third element of his television speech. The assurances of great love to the Polish nation, of unceasing support for it, of a permanent presence at its side. It would also not be tactful to remind in this context of the price which the Polish economy, and as a result, every Polish citizen directly, paid in the recent past for this unusual interest of the U.S. Government in our fate. One can only note the sanctions and threats flowing from Washington did not take us off our path, so now let us hope the United States will not turn their heads and will not fail their declarations of love. Politics is also an occupation where there is no room for sentiment. Vice President Bush, in his hitherto colorful political career, has not been recognized as a particularly emotional man. The sentimental mask does not fit his personality. From behind it looks the face of a cold poker player. I understand this as a compliment to a great politician. Let us rather talk factually about mutual interests. On this plane, both political and economic, we both have very much to do.

Journalists on 'Contradictions'

LD290802 Warsaw PAP in English 0016 GMT29 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—U.S. Vice President George Bush today appeared on Polish state television. Immediately following his address leading Polish journalists held a panel debate to comment on certain contradictions and theses of his speech.

There are many elements under which we can undersign ourselves, for instance, the words "let us look into the future together," the journalists stated. There are, nevertheless, those which should be commented on. Vice President Bush spoke on numerous occasions in Poland that he shed many myths and illusions about Poland which he brought over from the U.S. It seems, with all due respect for the vice president, that perhaps he has not yet shed all the myths and illusions.

Bush stated that he would not interfere into Polish affairs. On the one hand he stated "it is not for me to try to tell you what road to take." On the other, in the next paragraph he speaks about the road Poland should take. Either Bush has to decide or we must decide which words of the vice president should be taken seriously. He stated "A Pole is not a serf." This is, of course, true. Poles are not servants to any nation and will not be American servants as well, the Polish journalists stressed.

More on Journalists' Views

LD282157 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Studio discussion program presented by editor Zygmunt Broniarek, with Maksymilian Berezowski, Wlodzimierz Lozinski and Karol Szyndzielorz; participants not further identified—live]

[Text] [Broniarek] Ladies and Gentlemen, the subject of our discussion is the speech by Bush, as well as Polish-U.S. relations. It seems to me that it would be worth somehow summing up his speech in several sentences. Namely it seems to me that it is possible to look at it from three points of view. First, Bush stressed the importance of intergovernmental relations, between the governments of the United States and Poland; he thanked his governmental hosts for their hospitality. That is one element. And the other element is the (?issue) concerning Polish-U.S. relations from the viewpoint of Poles in Poland and Poles in the United States. There was plenty of warmth there. He referred to John Paul II, who drew attention to and criticized very sharply social relations in the United States. And finally, the third part of the (?speech), in which Vice President Bush said that he has already rid himself of all his illusions, or many illusions concerning relations within Poland.

We know of course that the situation in Poland is complicated. Various forces are active. But precisely the pragmatic, the realistic viewpoint ought to have dictated for the vice president perhaps slightly different formulations than the ones he actually used. It seems to me that perhaps we should begin from this element, and in particular from the statement by Vice President Bush that, according to whether we Poles proceed in the direction of freedom and pluralism, then the U.S. is going to help us—or they are not going to help us. It seems to me that this is a quite interesting moment since herein there are contained, as it were, lessons. Right?

[Lozinski] I think one should recall what the President [as heard] said at the moment of his arrival in Warsaw, at the airport. That he comes to Poland not in order to teach Poles or Polish authorities. And yet in today's speech we heard much of what the U.S. calls giving lessons, and making the development of (?Polish-U.S.) relations dependent on the fulfillment of the proposals or the execution of these lessons.

[Broniarek] And is there not some contradictions here?

[Szyndzielorz] It would seem to me that this text does contain a certain contradiction, because the President [as heard] mentioned half way through his speech that the recent years were very difficult for Poland. We know this very well. We also know why they were so difficult. That is, it is not only a question of our actions, or lack of actions; it is also a matter of those who tried to make our situation difficult from outside. In the case of the United States it did this quite effectively. I do not think I have to repeat this here, for all Poles know this only too well. And so, the President [as heard] said; We in the United States observed those difficult Polish years, and we suffered along with you. Well, I did not discern any trace of these sufferings in the United States during those numerous visits (?at the time), during those difficult years. And then he referred to the courage, faith and resolution of Poland, but not the United States. So I would receive with a certain—as the English say—grain of salt, those words of his concerning...

[Broniarek interrupts] What does it mean, with a grain of salt?

[Szyndzielorz] It is a sort of...[pauses]

[Lozinski] With a pinch of salt.

[Szyndzielorz] Yes, with a pinch of salt, but that simply means with a certain skepticism concerning these new ways of being helpful. I simply do not know what the President [as heard] has in mind exactly.

[Broniarek] Karol, it seems to me that this matter of bitterness which the vice president somehow emphasized requires elucidation in some way, I suppose. What do you think (?Maks).

[Berezowski] I think rather it is us who ought to feel bitter. I do not see here any possibility of bitterness on the part of the United States because as a result of all the economic restrictions imposed on us, Poland did indeed lose a great deal. It lost the momentum of development, to say nothing of concrete losses, calculated in zloties or dollars, and that is why I must say I was very surprised listening to the vice president just a while ago when he spoke about this bitterness. It also seems to me that the vice president said many times he would not intrude into or interfere in our Polish affairs, which I regard as a very sensible approach.

[Szyndzielorz] Let us quote Bush, because maybe it was not so clearly audible given one voice superimposed over the other. Well, the President [as heard] said: It is not my task to tell you what road to choose. In the next paragraph he talks about the road that, in his view, Poland ought to take. Well, either the President [as heard] must decide, or else we must decide which of his words we treat with seriousness.

[Broniarek] Moreover, there is this matter of this pluralism of ours, or, rather, his pluralism. It is a very important issue, because, after all, we are proceeding in the direction of our own pluralism, whereas as far as he is concerned it is as though he was making his attitude dependent on the way he will interpret it. And so it seems to me that there is here...

[Lozinski interrupts] These are important facts which not only run counter internally to his own speech, but also are at variance with U.S. policy itself: He recommends to us that we should set up organizations which would fulfil the loftiest aspirations of man, an organized movement, whereas as far as U.S. policy is concerned, we are dealing, for instance, with a constant decline in the importance and numerical strength of trade unions, with out-and-out disarming. I would like U.S. trade unions to have at least half as much political importance and influence on government decisions as do the trade unions in Poland. It transpires, however, that a decision in the United States is an obvious and short one—liquidation from an entire trade union [as heard], no agreement to many postulates and pushing the trade unions away from participation in the political life, in the charting of the political line of that country.

[Broniarek] Yes, but let us still return to...

[Berezowski interrupts] As I understand it, Vice President Bush, addressing our television viewers, wished to make use of a certain degree of rhetoric, winged words that sound nice to the ear. But what was behind it? It seems to me that apart from a certain didactical approach—one which unfortunately is part and parcel of U.S. policies; Americans like this didactical approach to be used toward other countries—I was piqued by several such words. The vice president said, among other things, that Poles are not minions. Of course, it is true. Poles are no servants of any nation, nor will they be U.S. servants, either. However, it seems to me that the vice president exaggerated here, saying we love you, we respect you, you will never be alone. What does it mean? These are hollow pronouncements which may sound nice, but which do not entail any tangible proposals for cooperation.

[Broniarek] I am interested in the economic issue, that is to say, what is the U.S. policy toward us as far as practical things are concerned, like the Monetary Fund.

[Szyndzielorz] Well, fortunately we are again Monetary Fund members, but when a discussion was underway about how to treat Polish economic difficulties and about accepting the program of adapting our economic system to the requirements of the World Bank and the IMF, well, the IMF's approval depends on the unanimity of the countries in whose power it is to make decisions. Twenty-one countries said yes, we approve of what the Poles intend to do, it will make for a more stable economy and the economy will be run with greater effectiveness, but there was one government which was against this—namely, the U.S. Government.

[Szyndzielorz] I dont't know how this looks regarding the consequences—we know the effects, and I think this is more significant than the Monetary Fund because for the majority of our viewers it is probably a sort of abstraction, an institution somewhere in Washington. More telling are the figures which were cited during the talks between representatives of the two governments, concerning the size of the mutual trade turnover. Trade turnover between the United States and Poland in 1979 amounted to 1.3 billion [monetary unit not specified]. Last year it fell to 300-320 million, an enormous fall, 1/4 of the previous turnover. And I remember that in the mid-seventies it was planned to achieve a ceiling of 2 billion in 1980. Therefore, not only have we not achieved the target of 2 billion, but we are very low in relation to the average of the seventies.

[Lozinski] It must be explained why there is such a low turnover. This is so mainly because the U.S. side, therefore the administration in Washington, does not give certain guarantees to U.S. banks, which because of this, fear to credit Polish purchases. However, the purchases are usually made on the basis of credits: This applies to all countries. We are in a worse position than many other countries which have economic relations with the United States. This is not just a matter of crediting. I think that we must be reminded that the United States lifted sanctions or restrictions imposed upon Poland in a fairly formal manner, not creating and actual or legal conditions in its internal system to renew, to return to the previous level, and to further develop these bilateral economic relations. For example, not just in the case of crediting but also, for example, the list of export prohibitions to Poland and other CEMA states continues to expand. The pressure of the United States on other states cooperating with Poland remains, in reality, unchanged, not only in the World Bank and the IMF.

[Szyndzielorz] I think that if the vice president were listening to our program and understood the text of our discussion he could say: It is, after all, not dependent on me. I am only the vice president. I do not have formal authority. This depends on the government, therefore either on the President or on the secretary of trade or the Secretary of the Treasury. However, I know that the vice president participates in all government meetings and therefore, sometimes meets the secretary of the Treasury.

[Berezowski] Even the President.

[Szyndzielorz] Even the President. So it may simply be assumed that if he more fully understood—and we believe this deeply—the complexity of the Polish situation, the problems facing Poland, there exists then a good opportunity for him to convey his newly acquired knowledge to other members of the U.S. Government, so that actions may follow words.

[Lozinski] I think there are certain very practical steps which indicate that the United States behaves in a fairly unfriendly manner toward us. Let us take those loans, for example The Bank of America may give us formally $100 million, for example, but the Treasury says: Of course, please give this money, that is, lend this money, of course, but at the same time, from your turnover, freeze a further $50 million. That means, in fact, it is as if it is losing $150 million. This, of course, does not occur with any other countries, only Poland.

[Szyndzielorz] This is connected to our really difficult payments situation, but it is also connected with the inactivity of the U.S. authorities with regard to aiding the development of mutual economic relations. We know, because here there will be the assertion that the government is not dealing with this, that it is not the government's affair, that it is the affair of the corporations—we know how very much a good political climate aided the development of Polish-U.S. cooperation at the beginning of the seventies during the period of the Republican Administration. So it is not the case that the government cannot do anything and that it may only justify itself vis-a-vis its own inactivity.

[Berezowski] In fact, not only in this sphere. It would like to raise another matter which affects us all very much. What is Poland's image in the United States? Unfortunately it is a picture of Poland that is not only unfavorable, but frankly, distorted—presented through a distorted mirror.

[Syndzielorz] With thatched roofs.

[Berezowski] Not only that. But generally speaking, from every point of view Poland has a so-called bad press. Of course one can say that the press is independent, that these are private corporations—the television, radio and press. That is true. Nonetheless we know very well from the press in Washington that the administration lends a certain tone in relation to various political issues. And it seems to me that if we are talking of what the vice president might do after his return to the United States, or in general, what the administration might be able to do, well, namely it might try to create—in asfar as the administration can, despite the fact that it does not directly control the mass media within the framework of its modest means—it might try to encourage Americans to take a different look at Poland.

[Unidentified voice] I think we expect a bit too much of them.

[Lozinski] No, they know our requirements already, but I think that we have the right to expect one thing. For example, since the most-favored-nation clause is no great privilege—is the norm designated by GATT—in connection with this we have the right to also expect that in the wake of the restoration to us of this clause there will follow the same—as for other states, towards other states—recommendations to the industrial unions, industrialists, small-scale industry, to others, recommendations, for example, of the Department of Trade. They once existed on paper. Today they no longer exist. In connection with this—since there are no such recommendations, whether for the banks, or the corporations—then consequently we can speak of a very formalistic treatment of what the Americans themselves, as well as members of the administration say: step by step [spoken in English] The improving of Polish-U.S. relations: step by step. [passage indistinct]

[Berezowski] (?You mean) to force the U.S. Government to certain actions?

[Lozinski] No, I maintain—No, I only confirm, I only state what the reality is. On the other hand, my colleagues are correctly concentrating on matters of the economy. Let us say that both formally and emotionally this is also an approach to other cooperation problems. For example, an agreement was signed today. Very good. This is precisely that step forward. But, for example, in fields in which we are also very interested as far as the development of cooperation is concerned, such as electronics, the U.S. side has not agreed to the incorporation within these first agreements of such an important section of bilateral cooperation as electronics.

[Szyndzielorz] But we are in good company because the United States does not want to cooperate with the Japanese in electronics, since they fear rivalry. Probably it is not frightened of competition from us, so there are different motives.

[Lozinski] Yes. These are political motives.

[Szyndzielorz] We mentioned this earlier [words indistinct]. It seems to me that above all this visit was a political one. And since (?Bush) proposed that the president should change his image of Poland, I think he will have many more occasions perhaps not to influence the newspapers and independent radio stations...

[Broniarek interrupts] In his election campaign?

[Szyndzielorz] I think that if we read this speech carefully, then this was a speech within the framework of the pre-election campaign, in which Bush wishes to become the Republican candidate for President.

[Broniarek] And the President himself next year.

[Szyndzielorz] Yes indeed. This in my opinion is one of the motives. I consider that the warmth which we find, the authentic warmth in this speech as far as Poles in Poland and the United States are concerned, about those Polish parishes, etc; his referring to John Paul II. All this arises from very simple motives: Poles are not traditional Republican voters. [passage indistinct]

[Lozinski] But I [word indistinct] one important thing, one important issue. Namely, the fact that the visit took place. Of course, this is a matter that was for many, for the overwhelming majority of Poles, impossible to forsee, to imagine, that 5 years ago, and even a year ago, there was such a possibility.

[Broniarek] Even this year, the beginning of the current year.

[Lozinski] Well, yes, OK. Only, what was the (?cause)? Two things in my opinion. If I may speak: Firstly, our political consistency, since we are speaking of political motives; our consistent implementation of our foreign and domestic policy; also the statement by Wojciech Jaruzelski, very significant, that we do not want poor relations with the United States...

[Several voices] Good, good relations.

[Szyndzielorz] We want this visit to be the breakthrough in these mutual relations.

[Lozinski] But another reason too: Namely, the new international situation, in which Poland is a participant in the (?act) of shaping it. It is an active participant, both in Europe and in the world. Our voice in the United Nations. Our relations within the socialist states. With the Soviet Union. And at the same time the improvement in the atmosphere (?brought about) in that last dialogue between Shultz and Shevardnadze in Washington. [passage indistinct]

[Szydzielorz] It seems to me that we ought not to become too intoxicated with our role. The President [as heard] used the term: The great Polish nation, in relation to our greatness in general, but not in relation to our influence on world politics. But on the other hand it would be improper if we were to assess, with excessive modesty, both the role of Poland in the European dialogue and the fact that this blank spot on the map of political relations, which was until recently the state of Polish-U.S. relations, is beginning to fill with various content of a political nature.

[Szyndzielorz] We can therefore treat Polish-U.S. relations as an important ingredient in the new East-West relations, between the United States and the socialist community, and what occured in the last few days in Warsaw has its general meaning here, apart from all these complaints and critical comments which we have made here.

[Berezowski] But I also think that one must stress here, in order to keep a certain balance, that also the U.S. pragmatism, the realistic notes in the thinking of certain U.S. politicians, played their positive role: After all, these are bilateral relations. In response to our offer, which we kept making, we have at last obtained some kind of a reply which could lead to the improvement in our relations.

[Lozinski] It is important that this visit took place, on the initiative of Bush, or even President Reagan himself. This proves that in the United States these forces, which have a pragmatic outlook, see, let us say, the position of Poland, the policy of Poland, and draw from this (?conclusion)

[Szyndzielorz] I think that the evaluation of this visit, when president—Vice President Bush, leaves our country, only then will it be possible to evaluate in full everything that has occured. I think it is worth quoting a certain phrase which occurs very often in the political language of the United States; it is often used by President Reagan and by Vice President Bush in relation to, for instance, Soviet leaders. I think that we have the right to quote U.S. politicians here by saying: Deeds speak louder than words. [repeated in English] There were lots of words; perhaps it is too early for deeds. Nevertheless we have the right to expect that there will be deeds and not just wishful thinking.

[Broniarek] I think that we can end our discussion with this accent. Thank you ladies and gentlemen for your attention and good night.

PAP Criticizes Address

LD290040 Warsaw PAP in English 0006 GMT 29 Sep 87

["Poland Expects Deeds Not Words"—PAP commentary]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—Halfway through his visit to Poland Vice-President George Bush addressed Poles on the television. He had a great deal of kind and warm words about traditional Polish-American friendship, thanked his official hosts for welcome and deemed his talks in Warsaw to be very useful. Yet in his address something was strangely missing. It was words most Poles were anxious to hear: a pledge of American commitment to return to normal business and financial relations with Poland and the credits for rebuilding the Polish economy.

On Polish TV Mr. Bush presented an image of Poland and its problems visibly out of focus. The events here are moving forwards fast and American perception of them is somewhat delayed, though it is changing with time. This is particularly obvious within the context of Mr. Bush's visit. It would be a piece of political science fiction to talk of it 6 months ago. Yet the vice-president of the U.S. is here, talks to the Polish leaders, meets whomever he wants to meet, talks live on the Polish state television and does a nice piece of presidential electioneering in a faraway place, making a very good copy back home.

It is true that Poles have warm feelings towards Americans, some 10-15 millions of them are their families or friends living across the Atlantic. Yet there is some bitterness in those feelings, because part of everyday difficulties for man in the street in Poland are resulting from the trade and credit restrictions imposed by Washington. It was an ordinary Pole who bore the brunt of that power politics. It has not passed unnoticed. The prestige of the U.S. in Poland dipped and Mr. Bush's entourage could see it for themselves.

In both Polish and English languages there is the same proverb: "A friend in need is a friend indeed". Vice-President Bush talks a lot about Polish-American friendship. Poles would be very happy to see the results, as implied by his kind words.

'Groundless' Statements Cited

LD290813 Warsaw PAP in English 0111 GMT 29 Sep 87

["We Await Deeds"—PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—George Bush's television address contained much of what Americans term as instructing someone and placing the fulfilment of postulates as a condition to further developing relations.

"We in America have watched and suffered with you," Bush stated. As the leading Polish journalists noted during a discussion which followed Bush's television address, it is hard to note any trace of this suffering in America. One should view the vice president's words as to the new ways of being helpful with certain scepticism. The vice president, therefore, made an overstatement in saying: "We love you, we respect you, and you will never be alone." These are groundless statements which perhaps sound nice but which do not carry any factual offer of cooperation.

"We recognize that initial steps have been taken toward economic reform and national reconciliation," Bush stated. But, let us remember, that the American side lifted restrictions against Poland only in a formal manner without creating any factual as well as legal premises in its internal system to resume or return to the level of normal bilateral economic relations with Poland. The pressure exerted by the U.S. on other countries cooperating with Poland has not, in fact, changed.

If Vice President Bush comes to understand more during his visit about the complexity of the situation in Poland and the problems which Poland faces then this will be a good opportunity, as journalists have stressed, to pass on this freshly acquired knowledge to other members of the American Government so that words be matched with deeds.

28 Sep Activities Outlined

LD290036 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—On the third day of his official visit to Poland, U.S. Vice President George Bush met here today with Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and signed a Polish-U.S. agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

In the morning, the vice president and his wife arrived at the royal castle here where they toured royal chambers and also watched a film depicting the destruction and reconstruction of Warsaw "Warsaw Reminds."

In the castle's "yellow room", George Bush handed over as a gift for the royal castle the busts of former U.S. Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin made after the design of an outstanding sculptor of the second half of the 18th century, Jean Antoine Houdon. Franklin's bust was once in the collection of Stanislaw August Poniatowski, the last king of Poland.

While handing over the sculptures George Bush voiced a conviction that the royal castle in Warsaw, a symbol of freedom and independence of Poland was a worthy place to exhibit them.

Shortly before 11 a.m., George Bush and his wife arrived at the Teatralny Square. At the foot of the monument to the heroes of Warsaw, with soldiers keeping honorary guard, the vice president laid a wreath with an inscription reading "to the fallen of an heroic city." George Bush paid tribute to soldiers and civil population who defended the capital in September of 1939, members of resistence movement, fighters of the Jewish ghetto, Warsaw's insurgents and soldiers who took part in the liberation of Warsaw in January of 1945.

Poland's Premier Zbigniew Messner and U.S. Vice President George Bush presided over Polish-American talks held at the office of the Council of Ministers today.

The wife of U.S. Vice President, Barbara Bush, accompanied by Wanda Barcikowska toured Lazienki. She was shown round the summer residence of the last Polish king by the director of the Lazienki Museum complex, Marek Kwiatkowski.

At 1 p.m. Vice-President George Bush paid a visit to Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski. During the talk the sides stressed the significance of developing parliamentary contacts for normalisation of relations between both countries.

In the course of the meeting, Roman Malinowski briefed George Bush on the activity of the Sejm and its structure. He pointed to the role of the Sejm, the supreme body of authority, in all spheres of life of the Polish state. He also presented an initiative to organise a meeting of chairmen of parliaments of states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act in Warsaw. Malinowski stressed that the main object of this meeting is to reflect on a peaceful future of the world.

George Bush shared the view on the significance of developing parliamentary contacts between Poland and the United States, stating that Polish parliamentarians' visit to the U.S. played an essential role in it. Vice-President Bush informed the Sejm speaker that a visit of a delegation of the U.S. Congress to Poland is envisaged.

The talk was attended by, among others, head of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, and Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Jerzy Ozdowski, and on the U.S. side: Charge Daffaires A.I. of the United States John R. Davis Jr and Head of the Vice-Presidents Office Craig L. Fuller.

Next, Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and U.S. Vice-President George Bush signed an agreement at the Sejm between the Polish and U.S. Governments on scientific and technological cooperation. (statements by Kazimierz Barcikowski and George Bush following the signing of the agreement are carried separately.)

Vice-President George Bush spent nearly an hour in Piaseczno, outside Warsaw, this afternoon, where he called on the "Unitra-Polkolor" TV picture tube plant. The factory was built in cooperation with U.S. "Corning" and "RCA" companies, and its construction lasted three years.

Since 1979, over 2 million colour picture tubes have been produced there, most of them being exported to western and CMEA countries.

Vice-President Bush acquainted himself with production processes at several departments of the plant, including the electron gun assembly line. Chief Director of the "Polkolor" Jerzy Bilip described technologies used at the factory to the guest. The talk focused on, among other things, prospects for cooperation between "Polkolor" and U.S. partners. At the beginning of this decade, such cooperation was halted due to political decisions making it impossible for U.S. firms to continue cooperation on licence basis. The guest was informed that restrictive measures resulted in, among other things, delaying the start-up of a new assembly line designed to boost the production of colour TV sets. "Polkolor" lost about 20 million dollars in incomes. Also U.S. partners sustained losses.

While touring "Polkolor" George Bush was accompanied by Head of the Chancellery of the Council of State Jerzy Breitkopf and Minister for Mining and Machine Engineering Janusz Maciejewicz.

In the evening, U.S. Vice-President George Bush gave a dinner in honour of Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and Polish officials.

Vice President Bush made a statement in the evening news bulletin of the Polish television tonight.

Visits Warsaw Royal Castle

LD281002 Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—On the third day of his official visit to Poland today, U.S. Vice-President George Bush went to the Warsaw Royal Castle where he was greeted by Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk, among other officials.

Firstly, George Bush watched a documentary presenting the destruction of Warsaw by the Nazis. Next, the vice-president visited the royal apartments and the Sejm (parliament) hall which were reconstructed—with the whole Royal Castle—thanks to the donations from Polish society and abroad.

Speaks at Royal Castle

LD281327 Warsaw PAP in English 1303 GMT 28 Sep 87

["Bush Speech at Royal Castle (excerpts)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—This hallowed place in Polish history, so closely identified with your tradition of freedom and independence, is a fitting spot for these busts of America's founding fathers.

Two centuries ago, America embarked upon a great experiment—a government dedicated to protecting our "inalienable rights" to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Everywhere we have gone on this trip to Poland, we have witnessed a spontaneous outpouring of affection from the Polish people for the United States of America that I will never forget. Believe me, it is reciprocated.

But never were the bonds between our peoples stronger than at the time of the American revolution, when Polish patriots crossed a dangerous ocean to offer their assistance and their lives because they shared our love of freedom and human dignity.

In front of my office in the White House stands a statue of the great Polish and American hero, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, whose brilliance as a military engineer helped us break the tyranny of foreign rule, and whom Thomas Jefferson called "the truest son of liberty."

Now we stand just a few meters away from the resting place of this great man's heart, and tomorrow I will pay my respects at his tomb in Wawel Cathedral in Krakow.

Equally we treasure the memory of Casimir Pulaski, the young Polsh count and cavalry officer who gave his life to further our fight for independence. On October 11 in the United States we will celebrate General Pulaski Memorial Day in his honour.

The ideals for which these men fought are as much a part of Polish heritage as they are of ours. The spirit which inspired the American Constitution of 1787 can also be seen in Poland's 3rd of May constitution of 1791—the same noble principles of liberty, the rule of law, and government by the people.

In solemn commemoration, then, of the bonds of blood and shared love of freedom that tie the people of America and Poland together—200 years ago and to this very day—I dedicate these busts, gifts of "we the people" of the United States of America.

Signs S&T Agreement

LD281725 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—Polish-American talks, presided over by Premier Zbigniew Messner and U.S. Vice President George Bush, were held here today at the Council of Ministers' Office.

The talks concentrated on the state and prospects of the development of Polish-American relations. Vice President Bush expressed particular interest in the hitherto course and further progress of the economic reform. The sides also discussed the external determinants of development, especialy those connected with the need of the long-term comprehensive solution of the debt issue, which is a considerable burden for the Polish economy. Furthermore, the sides also discussed Polish-American economic cooperation, the chances of re-establishing its past level and further development.

The meeting, which lasted longer than envisaged by the programme, was held in a constructive atmosphere, characterized by a will of mutual understanding.

The talks were also attended by, on the Polish side—the minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and the Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Stefan Jarzebski and, on the American side, the U.S. Charge D'Affaires A.I. John R. Davis Jr. and head of the U.S. Vice-President's Office Craig L. Fuller.

Next the Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and the U.S. Vice President George Bush signed in the Sejm building an agreement between the Governments of the Polish People's Republic and the United States of America on scientific and technological cooperation.

After the signing of the document Kazimierz Barcikowski said: "I would like to express great satisfaction on the part of the Polish authorities at the signing of this agreement today. We are convinced that this agreement will serve well the restoration of the past level of relations between Poland and the U.S. I have been authorized to declare on our part our will to do all we can for this process to progress appropriately. We are also convinced that this agreement will help to enrich Polish-American relations. And it is said not without reason that the exchange of scientific thought has the special feature that it makes everyone richer without making anyone poorer."

George Bush said, among other things: "This important step in the on-going process of re-engagement between our two countries comes at a most important, most opportune time. The international scientific community is faced with unprecedented challenges of a general nature. In matters of environmental deterioration, nuclear accidents, terrible diseases such as AIDS, these challenges require even closer cooperation of scientists and engineers of all countries, all nationalities."

Visits Popieluszko Grave

LD281048 Hamburg DPA in German 1023 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—U.S. Vice President George Bush was received with much enthusiasm on Monday in Warsaw at the grave of Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest murdered by secret service agents. Bush arrived together with workers' leader Lech Walesa.

Over 2,000 persons welcomed Bush and Walesa with cheers at the churchyard which was decked with Solidarity banners. Bush greeted the parents of the priest, who was murdered in 1984, as they stood by the grave; he also laid a wreath. He affirmed that Popieluszko had fought for freedom, and his sacrifice had not been in vain. It encouraged everyone to fight for "freedom of religion, speech, writing, thought, and assembly".

After the ceremony, lasting some 40 minutes, Walesa spoke to journalists, paying tribute to Bush as "as great man". The vice president met Walesa and other leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity for several hours on Sunday evening.

Press 'Satisfied' With Visit

LD281316 Warsaw PAP in English 1240 GMT 28 Sep 87

["Polish Press on Bush's Visit"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—Writing about Vice-President Bush's Polish trip in an article titled "Test of Willingness and Consistence," *Trybuna Ludu* party paper says that *Reuters'* U.S. correspondent in the White House Gene Gibson, who accompanies Bush to Poland, spoke in his report about U.S. vice-president's satisfaction with the hitherto course of the visit, especially with the talks he has held with Wojciech Jaruzelski and other representatives of the Polish authorities.

"We note with satisfaction these impressions of our guest, although we may reflect that they have come late. The logic and consistence in shaping the relations with all states is a permanent ingredient in the Polish foreign policy. Had Washington remembered this, the U.S. Administration's policy would have not, perhaps, got into so many meanders and its relations with Poland would have not deteriorated so much. What has happened in the recent six years was neither wanted by Poland nor was it Poland's fault. We kept stressing our willingness to maintain normal, useful to both sides relations of cooperation that would also be advantageous for broader aims, the paper writes adding "better late than never." [quotation remarks as received]

Further *Trybuna* says that "We are waiting for this test as we believe that Vice-President Bush's visit serves this purpose. We are waiting for actual decisions that would really contribute to an improvement in the Polish-U.S. relations."

Writing on the same topic government paper *Rzeczpospolita* says that after two days of the Polish visit by U.S. Vice-President George Bush one may have an impression that it proceeds in an atmosphere marked by a qualitative change in the Polish-U.S. relations. This is testified to first of all by what president of the Council of State told journalists in the yard of the Nieborow palace last Sunday after talks with the vice-president had concluded.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski described these talks as businesslike and constructive, marked by mutual esteem and mutual understanding. He said that in his opinion the visit of Vice-President Bush would add to an improvement and development of the traditional cooperation and friendship between our countries and also said that he was satisfied with these talks. Knowing the state of these relations in recent past we can say it is a lot, the paper writes.

The development in bilateral economic relations between Poland and the United States depends on a change in the U.S. stance. Such a change would also improve Poland's overall trade and economic ability.

We should hope that his learning the Polish realities will help Vice-President Bush to mould an objective opinion on this question. For it is unchangeably important that noticeable and encouraging improvement in the Polish-U.S. political climate be supported with a stabilizing contribution of economic relations, writes *Rzeczpospolita* in conclusion.

FRG Reaction to Visit Noted

LD282310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2215 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] Vice president George Bush's visit to Warsaw is the subject of great interest, not only in Poland and Washington. According to our correspondents' dispatches, you can see that throughout Europe plenty of attention is being devoted to it.

The West German commentaries are of particular interest, because of the special nature of Polish-West German relations and the ties between West Germany and the United States. The Federal Republic is the main partner of United States in Europe, and it has always followed carefully Washington's attitude toward Warsaw. In this sense the visit of the U.S. vice president is something more than just an important event in bilateral relations. The U.S. position in the Atlantic community means that the Polish-U.S. talks cannot remain without influence on the attitude other Western States have toward us.

Careful observers of Western voices and opinions about Poland will no doubt agree that recently these voices and opinions have been clearly subordinated to the attitude of Washington. This was not just because this attitude was shared, but often because of the wish not to be accused of undermining Atlantic solidarity, or in order not to spoil it for the Americans in their East-West diplomatic game, the game in which Poland has an important part, about which we forget only too often, even though we should not forget.

Hunger Strike Protests Military Service
LD281814 Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 27—"Many of us are jesters, originals and even eccentrics who bring to this community, which the 'freedom and peace' (group) is, their individual desire for expression and manifestation," in this way one of the organizers of a hunger strike staged in the Jesuit church in Bydgoszcz described participants in the strike while answering the question who the author of the "freedom and social unrest" motto placed near the church could be.

The hunger strike went on for exactly one week and was meant to be a sign of protest against military service. "This is a moral act to refuse food for particular intention and it has nothing to do with politics," its inspirers said publicly. The TV reportage titled "The Moral Act" which was presented by a TV weekly magazine *Czas* (time) on Saturday night, however, questioned the intentions.

For three days, a group of several dozen young people starved in solitude. On the fourth day, a meeting with the organization's sympathisers was held in the church. Among the symphathisers there were some well known faces. There came Jan Rulewski and Seweryn Jaworski arrived from Warsaw. In front of the TV camera, participants of the hunger strike did not hide their lack of confidence in the "veterans" of the opposition.

"I think, that we, the young ones, have better political ideas than the old generation," said one of the participants in the church protest. "They still want to exist on the surface of political life in the country, they have to cooperate with us, while we can do without them," he added. "I do not rule out that they share our views, because this is not only a struggle for (certain) values and ideas, but also a political struggle."

The programme featured statements made by accidental passers-by who asked about their opinions on the protest answered in various ways but only two interlocutors of the TV reporter tried to justify the incident in the Jesuit church. Others did not hide their embarassment, surprise or outright indignation. "It would be better if those fasting in the church got to an honest work", said people aware that a TV camera is recording their statements.

Jaruzelski Attends Youth Conference
LD270848 Warsaw PAP in English 0104 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—Nearly 600 young workers took part in the 4th national meeting of the workers' active of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP) held today in the "Ursus" mechanical plant on the outskirts of Warsaw.

The conference was one of the most important events in the ZSMP's activities—a form of a direct discussion of the representatives of the young working class on issues which are important to it, a discussion about Poland and its problems, on the ways of overcoming the barriers to its socio-economic development.

The participants warmly greeted Wojcieh Jaruzelski, the PUWP CC first secretary and president of the Council of State who arrived at the conference.

A speech was given by the chairman of the union's Worker Youth Council Zbigniew Sobotko, an employee of the "Warsaw" metallurgical plant.

"We want to speak about the most inconvenient issues, about backwardness, about something with which we disagree, something which hinders us in our work and life the most," he said.

Sobotko added that the most significant issue which required solving was the lowering of the rate of inflation, an attempt to balance the economy and arrest the growing costs of living. This should be accompanied by a reform of the decision-making centre, which is a synonym of the social credibility of the changes taking place.

The discussion was dominated by economic issues. One of the participants noted that the implementation of the reform is progressing too slowly. The participants also voiced many critical opinions on the issue of the promotion of young, highly-qualified cadres.

Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, addressed some of the problems touched upon during the discussion. He argued with the thesis which prevailed during the discussion that Poland lacks determined priority goals for the future. He said that four main areas of development were set out: The modernization of the economy, the re-establishment of the balance in successive areas of life, a more active utilization of the international division of labour and harnessing technological progress into the solving of the main socio-economic problems. These priorities were confirmed by the last PUWP congress. They are also convergent with the goals being adopted in the other socialist countries, he said.

Gorywoda also informed the participants that in a few days the government will present a complete programme of the second stage of the economic reform together with several-year assumptions of the income-price policy.

Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed the participants, answering questions pertaining to the main problems of the young generation.

The meeting adopted two documents. The first of them presents the union's attitude towards the state's social policy. The second document pertains to the goals of the ZSMP in the implementation of the reform's second stage.

Closing the conference, the chairman of the union of Polish Socialist Youth Jerzy Szmajdzinski said that the organization is voicing its stout support for radical reforms, of a complex character and which are concentrated in time.

Ceausescu to Visit Bulgaria in October

AU281914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/09/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria in the first decade of October 1987 upon an invitation extended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Communique on Premier's Visit to Tunisia

AU281851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Sep 87 p 5

["Press Communique on the Official Visit to the Republic of Tunisia by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia between 21 and 23 September 1987, at the invitation of that country's prime minister Rachid Sfar.

During the visit, the prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania was received by Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu extended to Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, cordial friendly greetings, best wishes for personal health and happiness, and wishes for the friendly Tunisian people's further progress and prosperity. President Habib Bourguiba expressed warm thanks for the message and asked the Romanian guest to convey cordial greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new and important successes to the friendly Romanian people.

During the official talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, the two prime ministers highly valued the decisive contribution of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, to developing and diversifying relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Tunisia, in full accord with the aspirations and interests of the Romanian and Tunisian peoples and the overall requirements for socioeconomic development, independence, and freedom in a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation among all nations.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries in various fields of mutual interest. They emphasized the positive evolution of Romanian-Tunisian trade relations and the determination of the two countries to cooperate closely in order to expand and diversify economic cooperation, so as to double the volume of bilateral exchanges by 1990.

On the basis of the good results scored thus far, the two prime ministers agreed to intensify the efforts to identify new opportunities for joint cooperation ventures—through negotiations between economic ministries, enterprises, and trade companies in the two countries—particularly in the fields of harbor, road, and industrial construction, irrigation, land improvement, hydrogeological research, and other sectors of mutual interest, taking into account existing economic development programs and current regulations in the two countries.

The Romanian and Tunisian prime ministers signed a long-term program-agreement on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries.

The main results of the talks conducted and the measures agreed upon in order to develop and expand bilateral economic cooperation and trade exchanges were included in a protocol signed by the two prime ministers at the end of the visit.

During the visit, the sides also signed an agreement on mutually promoting and guaranteeing investments, and a convention on avoiding double taxation on incomes.

The two prime ministers reiterated their governments' determination to strengthen the role of the Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation in identifying new opportunities for expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that the expansion and intensification of cooperation in science, culture, art, press, and information have made an important contribution to strengthening friendship and rapprochement between the two countries, through a better mutual knowledge of the history, civilization, and achievements of the Romanian and Tunisian peoples.

During the official talks, the two prime ministers exchanged views on current socioeconomic development concerns in Romania and Tunisia.

The two prime ministers also exchanged views on topical key international issues. Expressing profound concern over the further aggravation of the situation in the world, they emphasized the serious danger posed by the unhampered arms race—primarily the nuclear arms race, but also the conventional one—to international peace and security.

The Romanian and Tunisian prime ministers stressed that the main problem of our age is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and to proceed urgently to concrete disarmament steps which should free mankind from the danger of a nuclear war and secure the sacred right of nations to life, freedom, and independence.

The two prime ministers stressed the need for the 42d Session of the UN General Assembly to call on all states to intensify their efforts and actions aimed at constructively solving the great problems of current international life and peacefully settling contentious issues through negotiations.

Expressing satisfaction with the principled agreement reached by the USSR and the United States, the two sides stressed the need for steps to finalize, this year, an agreement on eliminating intermediate range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and other continents.

The two prime ministers paid particular attention to the current situation in the Middle East and spoke in favor of intensifying regional and international efforts in order to establish a global, just, and lasting peace in that region, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories; of solving the problem of the Palestinian people by recognizing their right to self-determination, including creating an independent Palestinian state; and guaranteeing the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all states in that region. In order to achieve these goals, the two prime ministers deem it necessary to convene a UN-sponsored international peace conference on the Middle East as soon as possible, with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the permanent representatives of the Security Council.

Expressing profound concern over the dangerous evolution of the war between Iran and Iraq and the very serious situation created in the Gulf, the two prime ministers stressed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution No. 598 on an immediate halt to hostilities, on the withdrawal of troops within internationally recognized borders, and on a transition to the just solution of the conflict.

Examining the situation in southern Africa, the two prime ministers firmly condemned the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive measures of the Pretoria authorities against the majority population in that country, as well as South Africa's aggressive acts against independent countries. They reiterated their peoples' solidarity with the African peoples' struggle to completely eliminate colonialism and any forms of domination or oppression, to defend and consolidate their national independence, and to promote the independent socioeconomic development of the African states. Expressing their countries' active support for the Namibian people's just cause and struggle for independence under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the two prime ministers spoke out for intensifying international efforts aimed at securing Namibia's undelayed access to independence, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No. 435.

The two heads of government also stressed the positive and important role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life, namely in supporting the struggle of peoples for national liberation and progress and promoting the overall struggle for peace and security in the world and for a new approach to international problems, on the basis of respect for each nation's right to freely choose its socioeconomic development path.

Expressing concern over the aggravation of the world economic crisis and the worsening of the economic situation of developing countries, the two prime ministers spoke out for further efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order and eliminating underdevelopment. In this respect, the two prime ministers emphasized that the current UN General Assembly session should call on the governments of all creditor, developed countries and on all international banks and financial institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to strive and take concrete steps to find a just and equitable solution to economic and financial problems and to the current policy of credits and interest rates, and to resolve the problems concerning the elimination of the foreign debt, which is an ever bigger burden for the developing countries. The two prime ministers also believe that all states should be called upon to renounce all protectionist and discriminatory measures and all artificial barriers that can hamper the normal development of international trade.

The two prime ministers expressed full satisfaction with the present visit and with the positive results of their talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of understanding, cordiality, and mutual respect. The two prime ministers expressed the conviction that the visit and its results will contribute to further strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, expressed warm gratitude for the cordial and friendly hospitality and reception extended to him and invited Rashid Sfar, prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, to pay an official visit to Romania.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Ceausescu Speech at Galati Mass Rally

AU231722 Bucharest SCINTEIAin Romanian 24 Sep 87, pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Galati on 23 September]

[Text] Dear Comrades, from this great mass rally I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to all participants in the rally and to the working people and inhabitants of Galati Municipality and County, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, the Government, and myself personally.

We are paying today a working visit to Galati. We visited the Iron and Steel Combine and the shipyards. Since we visited several agricultural units of this county at the end of last August, today we concentrated on the problems of Galati industry. Generally speaking, we have gained good impressions from our visits today and last August and from our meetings with the working people here. We noted with great satisfaction that the Galati working people, like the whole nation, are taking resolute steps to implement the 13th Party Congress decisions and the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

A number of good results were obtained in the first half of this year. However, I must openly say at this mass rally that the overall industrial production has not been commendably achieved and that many lags were registered at various indicators. We discussed these problems in our meetings with the local management bodies and with the Working People's Councils of the Iron and Steel Combine and the Galati Shipyards. A short while ago, at our meeting with the Galati County RCP Committee Bureau, we examined various county-wide problems in detail. Of course, there are a number of good results here. If we refer to the overall development of this county, we can say that Galati is among the counties, which received large investments from the overall funds of the state and people, something which ensured a strong development of industry, agriculture, and all other sectors of activity.

In this period, industrial production has increased by almost 18 times compared with 1965; this amounts to a very large increase. Other economic indicators have also grown, and have been successfully attained and agricultural production has also increased. However, in view of the huge investments made, our achievements, although considerable, are still not at the level of the efforts made. Serious lags have been registered in the first half of this year. We have already discussed these problems, hence I do not wish to dwell upon them here, at this big mass rally. We adopted a number of measures to largely recover existing lags in the coming period, so that Galati County can welcome the Party National Conference and the end of the year with good results in all spheres. I am convinced that the working people of Galati Municipality and County will take resolute and responsible steps along these lines, and will prove their strength and ability to expediently fulfill the plan.

For the results scored, I want to congratulate all working people of Galati industry and agriculture and I wish them to do all they can to commendably fulfill the plan for this year and the entire 5-year plan.

There are no special problems in Galati. The investment projects have been achieved. We have the necessary installations, we have strong working people's collectives, experts, and research cadres, and we have everything we need to commendably fulfill the plan. However, we should better organize work, strengthen order and discipline in all fields of activity, and rationally use the means we have available, so as to expediently attain all plan provisions. I must say that, in view of our current fixed assets, we still have large possibilities—compared with the production achieved to date—to obtain a production increase of at least 50 percent with the existing fixed assets. I have discussed this matter today at the Iron and Steel Combine; by the end of next year, they should produce more than 10 million metric tons of steel compared with the 7 million achieved thus far. Accordingly, the combine could turn out 50 percent more rolled goods and iron and steel products with the existing iron and steel fixed assets in the 1989-90 period. The iron and steel workers here should resolutely work to reach this target and thus prove that—in their capacity as owners, producers, and end users—the Galati steel workers are doing their duty for the people, fatherland, and Romania's communist future.

The same applies to the Galati Shipyards and other Galati enterprises; I no longer wish to dwell on these matters. One should strictly observe prescribed technologies and consumption norms. By taking into consideration the latest domestic and world achievements in this sphere, we must substantially cut back on material consumption in all sectors. We must reduce energy consumption both in the steel industry and other sectors. We must pay particular attention to turning out high quality products. Iron and steel workers should produce increasingly better steel products with a minimum consumption of special materials and without a large consumption of various alloys. We must strive for quality and quality again in all fields.

The problem of quality and the achievements of a technical level on the basis of the latest scientific achievements is one of the cardinal problems of the current 5-year plan, and hence of the Galati working people as well. Unless we base the entire activity on the latest achievements of science and technology, we will not be able to implement the 13th congress target of attaining a new quality level in all sectors and ensuring our fatherland's transition to a new development stage. It is imperiously necessary for each working man and management council to properly realize that quality and technological level are the key issues of socialist and communist construction in our country and of Romania's progress toward new peaks.

We should pay appropriate attention to reducing production and material expenditures, strongly increasing the net production, profits, and economic efficiency in general, and increasing the contribution of each enterprise to the growth of the overall wealth and of the national income, which is the only way to ensure the necessary means for promoting the overall development of the fatherland, and further raising the material and intellectual well-being of all our people.

Likewise, we must pay particular attention to properly organizing work and production in all sectors, thus further raising labor productivity. We must realize that the achievement of high labor productivity in all sectors is a vital prerequisite for the country's development, for the successful implementation of our socioeconomic development programs, and for the construction of socialism and communism in Romania. Without a high labor productivity, we will not be able to assert the strength and power of our socialist society and promote our firm march forward.

We are satisfied with and proud of our achievements in the years of socialist construction and in the past 20 years of our fatherland's development; we have turned our towns and villages into modern cities. Even Galati strongly reflects these changes, that are apparent throughout the fatherland. All this has required many efforts. We still have a lot to do to implement our targets and to create conditions for our transition toward communism. We must further expand our forces of production, science, culture, education, and all sectors. We have scored great results in raising the material and intellectual living standard of the people, thus proving in actual fact that everything we have achieved belongs to the people, that we are building socialism for the people and with the people, and that the supreme goal of our party's policy is the well-being of the entire nation and the independence and sovereignty of the country.

We have everything we need to implement the congress decisions and the plan provisions for the current 5-year plan, hence for this year, too. We have everything required for ensuring our fatherland's transition to a new development stage. Our achievements to date prove the strength and ability of our people, workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the whole nation, who, strongly united under the leadership of the Communist Party, are firmly working to ensure the victory of communism in Romania, and to create an ever better material and intellectual living standard for all the people.

Dear Comrades, we must resolutely act to improve and ensure the proper functioning of our democratic bodies in all fields of activity. We must ensure that all working people's councils and general meetings act in a spirit of greater responsibility and steadfastness to fulfill their duties in husbanding and administering that part of the national wealth entrusted to each working people's collective. We must raise the level of the activity of people's councils and all state and economic bodies in all fields; we must further improve our manpower; we must always strengthen the ties between the bodies and organizations of our socialist democracy and the working people; we must perfect the activity of party organizations, in their capacity as political bodies that must pool all working people's efforts into a single direction; and we must continuously strengthen the unity around the party of all working people and the entire nation. This will guarantee the unflinching implementation of our programs for the fatherland's development.

Dear Comrades, in accordance with our overall international policy, our party and state are firmly acting to develop relations with all states, regardless of their social system. We pay particular attention to the struggle for disarmament, peace, and a better and more just world, which can ensure the free and independent development of each nation.

Particularly serious and complex problems continue to exist in the international arena. Large-scale actions are taking place both in the direction of disarmament and peace, but, unfortunately, also in the direction of force and brutal interference in the affairs of other states. Taking into consideration the existence of nuclear weapons, which can destroy life itself on our planet, the key problem of our time is that of halting the arms race, of moving to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to the total elimination of nuclear weapons from our planet, and to ensure the right of each nation and of the whole of mankind to existence, freedom, independence, life, and peace.

Romania has advocated and continues to advocate with great determination the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It supports the proposals of the Soviet Union on eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. We believe that it is necessary for all peoples in the world—and from Galati, too, I want to reiterate the Romanian people's determination—to do all they can to contribute to achieving this target on which depends the very future of each nation and the very future of humanity.

In this sense, we welcome the new situation that has been created following the recent agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the signing—in the coming period, this year—of an accord on the elimination of the intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia. We believe that this agreement and the prospect of the signing of such an accord is an event of historic importance and we want to express the hope and desire that this accord will be signed in the shortest time possible. This is in keeping with the interests of all peoples, including the Soviet people and the U.S. people.

As is well known, the major part of these nuclear weapons are located in Europe, on the territory of various European countries, which are members of either NATO or the Warsaw Pact. It is therefore necessary for the European countries to act with great determination to contribute to the achievement, to the signing of this accord and not to hamper the signing of this accord this year. In this context, our people are expressing their bewilderment and even concern about certain statements by some responsible politicians from several countries in Europe. But even if these statements came only from one country, we would be concerned about it. They declare that they will continue to develop nuclear weapons. Have they possibly forgotten the Chernobyl accident? Have they not understood that any nuclear weapons, wherever they are located or wherever they will explode, will not circumvent any one, and that especially the countries on whose territories they are installed will disappear first?

It is necessary for the European peoples and politicians in Europe to understand that their security, independence, and freedom is not linked to nuclear weapons, but to the dismantling of nuclear weapons, to conventional disarmament, and to the achievement of European security and new democratic relations based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and of respecting any nation's right to free development as it desires, without any outside interference.

From this big mass rally in Galati, we call on European peoples, workers, farmers, intellectuals, all social categories and classes, and all politicians, political parties, religious forces, and all those who are fond of life and the existence of children to unite their forces and act together to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons, for a world without nuclear weapons, for a Europe with fewer conventional weapons, a Europe of equal cooperation among all nations on our continent, and for an equal world.

The CSCE proceedings began in Vienna today. I would like to express Socialist Romania's desire and firm determination to contribute with all its might to achieving appropriate agreements and accords, called upon to improve relations and cooperation among the European countries in all areas, to achieve a united Europe within the diversity of its social systems, and to secure a Europe of peace and dewcratic development and of independence and economic and social progress.

Romania is acting with great determination to develop relations among the countries in the Balkans, to achieve a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone in this area, without foreign military bases, and to ensure equal cooperation, which will ensure the progress and independence of each nation in the Balkans.

We support the achievement of such zones in central Europe, in northern Europe, in the Mediterranean, and on other continents, they being integral parts of security, of disarmament, and peace throughout the world.

Our country has spoken out and continues to speak out for the cessation of all military conflicts in various parts of the world and for the settlement of any kind of problems between states solely by negotiations. Any continuation of these conflicts can bring about a particularly serious aggravation of these conflicts. In this sense, we advocate the settlement of the Middle East problems by peaceful negotiations, a UN-sponsored international conference, which should primarily solve the Palestinian problem, and which should ensure a lasting and just peace throughout the Middle East.

We speak out for and appeal to Iraq and Iran to implement the Security Council resolution on an end to their war and to resolve all problems through negotiations. The latest events in the Gulf strongly prove the dangers of the continuation of this conflict. The presence of foreign military vessels in the Gulf and the use of, or rather, the opening of fire by the U.S. Navy on Iranian vessels, as well as the intensification of military actions by vessels on both sides can lead to a serious escalation of this conflict. The only solution is to halt the fighting, proceed to negotiations, secure the withdrawal of all foreign military vessels from the Gulf, end all military actions, as well as the actions of military vessels of the Gulf countries, and ensure free navigation in the Gulf and on all seas and oceans. This is an elementary prerequisite for securing international trade and peacefully solving the serious international problems.

Romania firmly advocates the settlement of the problems of underdevelopment by negotiations between the developed and the developing countries within an international conference under UN aegis. We are for a new international economic order, for a new financial-economic system which should take account of the situation in today's world, put an end to inequalities and to the plundering through high interest rates demanded by other countries from the developing countries.

It must be understood very well that the socioeconomic development of all peoples is linked to new relations based on equality, mutual advantage, and to eliminating inequalities in world economic relations; it must be understood that it is not possible to develop the world economy and to overcome the crisis unless the problems of the developing countries are solved and unless and new economic order and new democratic relations are achieved in the economic area as well. It is in the interests of all nations to act before it is too late to act toward a just settlement of the economic problems and to ensure the progress and development of each nation.

Our country firmly advocates a more active role of the United Nations and other international organizations in solving the serious and complicated economic, political, and military problems and in ensuring peace. Romania favors the participation of all world states, irrespective of size or social system, in solving international issues. We believe that the small, medium-sized, developing, and nonaligned countries should participate more actively in all international activities. Only then will we be able to ensure an appropriate settlement of problems in the interest of the independence and progress of each nation and of ensuring peace and a better life on our planet.

Although problems are particularly serious, taking into consideration the actions in the directions of disarmament, the intensified struggle of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and the greater awareness of peoples that they are able to change the trend of events, we are fully confident that through united actions peoples can change the trend of events and can ensure the triumph of reason, disarmament and the achievement of a better world, of democratic relations on the basis of equality and respect for the independence of each nation, and can ensure a peaceful and calm future for the next generations and for all nations throughout the world.

Dear comrades, we have gathered numerous positive impressions about our visit to Galati. We have discussed many problems with the working people, the managerial councils, and with the party regarding the future activity. We gained a special impression during the meetings and about the conduct of the working people who have demonstrated—both young people and older ones, children, soldiers, and women—that they are firmly determined to unflinchingly implement the party policy aimed at the comprehensive development of our homeland. The reception we enjoyed and the warm welcome we view as an expression of the trust in the correctness of the party policy and also as an expression of the determination of the Galati residents, as in fact of all our people, to do all they can to appropriately fulfill their lofty responsibility in implementing the development plans and programs.

I am convinced that all Galati residents will act so that existing deficiencies will belong to the past and be, as it were, an accidental thing in order to demonstrate through your overall activity that the Galati residents have the forces, and by this I mean all working people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals from all areas, and will act so that Galati will fulfill the plan under most favorable conditions and that it will rank among the counties which are make a more and more important contribution to the general development of our homeland. With this conviction, I wish you increasingly greater successes in all your activities. Much good health and happiness.

Reportage on LCY CC Session Proceedings

'Ideopolitical Questions' Discussed

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)—Topical ideopolitical questions concerning the realization of constitutionality and legality were the chief topics at today's LCY Central Committee session. The preparations for this session, which was envisaged by the Central Committee's work program, proceeded from the fact that even the 13th LCY Congress had expressed very critical comments about the major problems and weaknesses in this sphere of social life. One often hears it said that today's crisis-ridden situation undoubtedly encourages the spread of unconstitutionality and illegality. On the other hand, disrespect for the Constitution and the law makes this social crisis deeper, which hampers the struggle for stabilization.

Milan Pancevski, delivering the introductory report, stated that violation of constitutionality and legality is one of the burning ideological and political problems of society. [passage omitted]

Stressing the fact that economic problems are giving rise to justified concern about the country's future, Snezana Zlatar pointed to the need to pin down responsibility for the existing state of affairs. She considered that too much emphasis is laid upon the importance of economic and systemic changes, even though the effects of regulations and solutions are so far negligible. Legal regulations are frequently changed, which creates additional problems for the economy, Snezana Zlatar said.

Stanko Tomic mentioned the well-known Agrokomerc case at the very start of his exposition, warning that what happened has great moral, political and economic consequences, not only for that part of Bosnia-Hercegovina, but for the entire Republic, and for Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

The Constitution and the laws are most often infringed, Vidoje Zarkovic said, precisely by those organs which are charged with implementing them. At the same time they not infrequently assess in advance whether it pays their sociopolitical community more for the norms to be implemented or not. The LC has never equated the responsibility of state organs for implementing the laws with etatism, Zarkovic pointed out. He added that state functions are growing stronger in the socioeconomic sphere, where they should be getting weaker, while not growing stronger in other domains of life. The lack of responsibility of republics, provinces and also municipalities in implementing federal regulations is very marked.

In the case of Agrokomerc, people are asking what institutions, especially federal institutions, were doing while one third of Yugoslavia's annual accumulation was being alienated. The responsible people in these organs, instead of bearing the consequences are now, without any self-criticism, trying to shift the blame onto the system, Zarkovic stressed. All the shortcomings and ambiguities in the system must be removed, but it cannot be said that the system itself is to blame. Measures must therefore be taken to ensure that all federal organs have the necessary cadres who can successfully carry out supervisory functions without any pressures of any kind.

Dwelling on the phenomenon of exaggerated normativism, Zarkovic commented that even the best lawyers find it hard to find their way in the "forest of regulations." In a situation where there are far too many ambiguous and uncordinated norms, failure to observe them becomes "the norm." The crisis has an unfavorable effect on the situation concerning constitutionality and legality. Failure to observe these only makes the crisis more profound. According to Zarkovic the situation in the LC, primarily its lack of unity of action, is one of the important causes why unconstitutionality and illegality are becoming more profound. Although the LC does indeed have clear standpoints in this sphere, the campaign being waged to change the state of affairs in society and to carry out differentiation in the LC's ranks is nowhere near as vigorous as necessary. It is impermissible, Zarkovic stressed, that we should not be settling accounts in our ranks with such people. At the forefront for the LC, therefore, should be the struggle for the responsibility and moral purity of its members. The accountability of all those who offend should be established "without pardon," and attempts to shift personal responsibility upon collective and political organs should be thwarted. There will be no real results unless individual responsibility is heightened in the leaderships of the LC, Zarkovic said. [passage omitted]

Actions outside legal frameworks have exceeded all limits. Authority is being usurped, and there are also attempts being made to undermine the order, Taip Taipi said. According to him, we still do not have democratic relations such as would ensure that the expression of the interest and will of the working class is the norm. [passage omitted] Taipi dwelled on the question of the authority of legal norms and the work of the judiciary. It is intolerable that at the end of last year 1.5 million cases were left unresolved out of a total of 7 million cases before the courts. This sort of thing affects the authority of the judiciary.

Violation of the laws and the Construction is obviously assuming worrying dimensions. In some cases, it is a matter of undermining the foundations of the system. All this is giving rise to anxiety and fear among the people, and we must heed their voice, even when it is not kind, Marko Lolic stressed. According to him, a war against bureaucratism and voluntarism must be at the focus of the struggle for legality and constitutionality. All office ledgers must be opened up to the workers, not concealed from them. The accountability of all organs working with applications from citizens should be enhanced, for these organs are the authority in the eyes of citizens. Lolic also advocated stepping up the authority of constitutional courts, which he said should deal more often with more serious subjects than football and housing scandals. [TANJUG transmission interrupted at this point—TANJUG takes 6-9 inclusive not received]

Aleksandar Fira stated that the fact that the Central Committee has not made any comprehensive review of these problems speaks for itself. The debate on this topic must not remain at the level of statements about the current state of affairs. It is imperative to give a competent and comprehensive answer to the question of just how much LCY policy is in accord with constitutionality and legality. According to Fira, the LCY must use all its authority to advocate respect for constitutionality and legality. It must be the genuine leader of the chief factor defending constitutionality and legality—the working people and citizens. In Fira's opinion, a few delusions should be cleared up in this area. The struggle for constitutionality and legality also demands the use of compulsion. The factor of that compulsion must be the state, or its organs. The LCY cannot accept that this function of the state is attacked under the slogan of the struggle against etatism. The campaign which must be waged will not succeed if examples of it being more profitable to violate the law continue to spread, Fira said. Agrokomerc and similar machinations have done us greater damage than classic crime. Leaving aside the emotions aroused by topical events, first and foremost Agrokomerc and Kosovo—these events are already becoming a source of irritation to people, reaching traumatic proportions—Milan Kucan approached the topic in objective vein. Emotions lead us to hard words: For instance, words about total lawlessness, mass assault on social property, disintegration of legal order, bribery and corruption which has gripped people and the system, about total arbitrariness with regard to executing federal laws, and so forth. All this is not backed up by any very serious analyses, and there should be no place for generatlizations where such serious things are concerned. For this increases lack of confidence—confidence which is already shaken—in the system and its institutions. The consequence of this is people seeking justice before the SFRY Assembly (on the model of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which was possibly only justified right at the start). [passage omitted] It is illusory, Kucan said, to hope that social property will be protected from violation—and this is the gravest form of infringement of constitutionality and legality—by state repression. Social property can be effectively protected and developed only through the activity of its legitimate factors, namely workers associated on a self-managing basis, if, of course, they interpret this as their own interest.

With regard to its specific, often criticized way of working, the LC is not guiltless in every respect. We are not standing on the sidewalk—as Kucan put it—watching a bus with the destination maked "illegality" rushing by! We are unforutnatley sitting in it, and sometimes we are at the wheel with our foot on the brakes. Seeking for others to be brought to account assumes, first and foremost, that the LC is making room for that accountability to be carried out, by withdrawing its actions strictly to within the limits laid down by the Constitution and the LCY Statute. This could be our real contribution to the fight for constitutionality and legality. He emphasized that even those against whom criminal charges are now being laid, such as 200 people in Velika Kladusa, carry our organization's cards, as the newspapers report.

Respect for the Constitution and the law in the Yugoslav People's Army is, in general, favorable. This does not mean that there are no mild forms of violation of the law, Ahmet Hodzic stressed. Assessing that the Yugoslav People's Army has had no cases of disputes from the point of view of constitutionality and legality, Hodzic dwelt in particular on manifestations of political crime and association for the purposes of hostile activity. [passage indistinct]

Sergej Kraigher put forward the opinion that the proposed conclusions cannot be the ideopolitical basis for a document corresponding to the time, and proposed that a debate on the political situation should be held to decide what the document should contain. Kraigher said that the conclusions do not point out the sources for failures to respect constitutionality and legality, nor the focus of action to eliminate these. Taking as his point of departure the LC's responsibility for reducing the scope for illegality, Kraigher warned that the generalized nature of conclusions can be a form of resistance. In his view it is necessary to clearly point out the roots of retention and also the strengthening of alien etatist relations which keep the working people in the position of hired labor, disunited, and in a state of intranational friction.

The strikes, he said, indicate that working people are increasingly less reconciled to having the crisis resolved over their heads; they are putting themselves forward as a force for resolving problems, which is their right. The proposed conclusions say nothing about this. In order that constitutionality and legality may be implemented, Kraigher said, it is necessary, inter alia, clearly to establish the status of social juristic persons in the conditions of the market and goods production on the bases of social property. The Agrokomerc case reveals, for him, the real position of working people. [passage omitted]

Milanko Renovica advocated determination in seeking and finding ways to strengthen, promote and further develop, as well as consistetnly implement, the Constitution and laws. There are increasingly frequent warnings that constitutionality and legality in our society are not being implemented consistently, and that confidence in the institutions of the political system has been shaken—above all, in the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY. We are witnessing increasingly frequent cases of citizens coming to the SFRY Assembly demanding that it should use its authority to ensure that their rights and position are defended. This is an expression of confidence, but also evidence of the bureaucratization of the lower organs of power. Renovica said that it is superfluous to say that laws must not be at variance with the

Constitution. However, there is an increasing number of requests seeking for the constitutionality of laws—federal, republican and provincial—to be evaluated, as indicated by statistics from the Yugoslav Constitutional Court. Thus, in 1986, of 375 requests for the constitutionality of laws to be reexamined, 191 laws were disptued, which means over half. The LC must be most vigorous in opposition to adoption and application of unconstitutional laws because this leads to a loss of confidence in the political and legal system. [passage omitted]

Renovica warned that in nearly every environment we are witnessing individuals and groups who are on the offensive, operating from technobureaucratic and other antiself-management positions, and using all means at their disposal to try to make use of the difficult economic situation to attain their own goals. The fact is, for example, that investments failed to be established. It is impermissible for specific accountability to be lost under the mask of general accountability. [passage omitted]

Radovan Radonjic proposed that the party conference projected for next year should be held this autumn, and that Party activities should be the main issue of the conference. We cannot permit the Agrokomerc affair to pass without the culprits and people punished at the top Yugoslav level. We must not permit the federal organs to be granted amnesty from responsibility for what is happening on the territory of sovereign Yugoslavia. I include among the fundamental reasons the fact that we cannot accept as a justification various excuses about "nothing being known about it," about Yugoslavia having no legal and political subjectivity and so forth—which are now being offered as justification for the failure of the institutions of the system and the irresponsibility of those who sit at the head of those institutions. [passage omitted]

Dusan Ckrebic's comments claiming in effect that the organs in Bosnia-Hercegovina knew of the first signs of Agrokomerc's intrusion into the country's payment system as early as January, gave rise to a response from Saban Kevric. Without answering directly whether or not this was true, he said: It emerges from the information of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee that the time the crimes of intrusion into the country's payment system were committed is not the same time as when the organs of state security discovered and presented their findings. Kevric also stressed that the possible liability of those who failed to take action, even though they were aware of everything, would be established in further proceedings, on the basis of the conclusions of the republican Central Committee and the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

The FEC has set up a team of experts who will study the possibilities and the extent of regulation of all social and especially economic relations, and will propose better solutions. This is essential in order to reduce the excessive setting of norms, and especially excessive involvement of the state in the processes of social reproduction, Lojze Ude said, noting that as much independence as possible should be secured in this sphere. [passage omitted]

The Agrokomerc scandal, the problems in Kosovo, and many other examples of violation of constitutionality and legality, as well as unprincipled conflicts in society, clearly indicate the counterrevolution which is emerging in the institutions of the system and in the LC because of bureaucratism. Unless we settle accounts with those who violate constitutionality and legality, Nikola Stojanovic said, we must count on severe contradictions and on entering into dangerous processes, which some people cannot see today because of bureaucratic blindness. Bureaucratized authority has fettered us to such a degree that one wonders—are we heeding the voice of the working class sufficiently, and do we want to, and can we, answer the problems, Stojanovic said.

Dusan Dragosavac suggested that in accordance with some earlier demands, the question of responsibility for foreign indebtedness and for failed investments should be raised. This issue must be resolved so as to put an end to the matter, so that no one can use the excuse of the past, and so that everyone can show what he is doing in his mandate period. I propose, Dragosavac said, that our presidium and the SFRY Presideny establish the facts regarding indebtedness and investments: Where the failures are in this respect, and how many; and what was illegal. I am also putting this in motion because I have read in the press that the FEC has concluded that under these conditions we cannot pay off the debts and seek solutions. [passage omitted]

The line we must advocate in practice is certainly that of stressing, both in our ideopolitical approach, and also in practical conduct, the autonomy of the subjects of the constitutional system, their right of self-organization, and the responsibility which that right assumes, Bosko Krunic stressed. According to him, the documentation, draft conclusions and the debate place considerable emphasis upon the danger and harm of excessive norms regulating social relations. It is indeed the case that there are too many norms regulating social relations, but our legal and political system as a whole is suffering from another sickness, too—that is the question of the quality of norms at all levels, not only of the laws which we often accuse of being insufficiently comprehensible, of being written in the style of resolutions, of being on an epic scale and not meeting the needs, but also the totality of norms. At issue is how far they can be implemented, that is, to what extent regulations and decisions are in the final analysis possible, if several thousands and even tens of thousands of people are accountable in one sphere. Then the problem is not one of applying laws but of a crisis of policy in that sphere of social relations, whose protection is sanctioned.

Economic crisis, Krunic added, is accompanied by social disturbances, disruptions and alongside them, if they go on for a long time, political manifestations of crisis which certainly include a crisis of the legal system and its functioning. The fundamental social problem is not resolved by stepping up discipline and stiffening sanctions. It is necessary to take account in particular, Krunic said, of synchronized action toward stepping up responsbility in those spheres where the system is under the greatest attack. There is now, for instance, free scope for all sorts of Mafia-like activity. Bribery is on the increase, various forms of corruption are on the increase, and all this is acquiring the right of citizenship. We all talk about it. Theft is carried out on an impudent scale, sometimes for the sake of a firm, and then for one's own benefit. Most frequently this always boils down to personal interest. And this is the case in many spheres, even right down to sport. Though sport may not be the most important area, it is the most publicized and in some ways indicative. Krunic concurred with Kucan on the point that no good will come of exaggerating the assessments of the state of affairs, nor of underestimating it, which will only lead to a slackening of action.

We must bear in mind that the people may put up with having little, or less, but will not put up with injustice. For us in the LC this should be sacred as a warning and as a yardstick of policy and the political attitude toward the question of constitutionality and legality.

The protagonists of constitutionality and legality, Krunic said, must be the working people themselves. We must always come back to that when approaching every issue. If this is not the case, then democratic control of the public cannot be effective, either; this, as we know from experience, is always pretty far off, at least in its institutional form, is late, and most often sets the measure too late—as was the case, incidentally, with Agrokomerc and the like. I think our glasnost is well-known, is not something dating from yesterday, so is not new, and I do not have to seek any models outside. But it needs a more cultured approach, especially where public speaking and the press and respect for the individual are concerned. At the moment the climate is rather like that of the chase. I therefore believe that the Socialist Alliance must play a role in this, precisely in creating a more cultured approach and a policy for it on the theme of constitutionality and legality. At the moment there is much aimless wandering about in regard to the so-called control function of the Socialist Alliance. In many situations it is erroneously understood and defined.

With regard to constitutionality and legality, working people and citizens expect the most from the League of Communists.

The attitude of LC members toward constitutionality and legality is of special significance for the LC for the simple reason that members of the LC occupy the top positions in various spheres of organization and decision-making in society. Respect on the part of communists for decisions—democratically adopted decisions—and respect for self-managing regulations in associated labor and elsewhere, respect for the law, must be the topic for constant reexamination in every environment. This must be entered into openly, must be developed in practice as a method and way of work and an approach to problems. Agrokomerc is edifying in this regard. If we fail to achieve this we will fall into opportunism and go further toward illegality.

Krunic concluded his exposition by expressing his conviction that it is very important that the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee has launched into a campaign to clear up the Agrokomerc case. At the same time, action must be wide-ranging everywhere, regardless of the specific situation, for the affair does not end just with checking whether there are unsecured promissory notes in some other environments, nor with focussing all attention on how people, and how many, will be brought to book. We now know that this is a very broad list of people. For the rest, Agrokomerc occurred in our country in a given social milieu. We are all examining ourselves on a whole series of questions on the way the system functions. The fact is that in general the system has been functioning badly and is still doing so now. At a meeting where we are dealing with constitutionality and legality, our ideas should be concentrated on ways to make the country function more effectively as a whole, Krunic said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

The LCY Central Committee was briefed on the standpoints of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee and the LCY Presidium on the Agrokomerc case. Those standpoints were backed, and special conclusions were adopted in connection with the Velika Kladusa affair.

In connection with the proposed orientational program of the work of the LCY Central Committee up to July next year, a brief debate was held in which Dusan Dragosavac, Radovan Radonjic, Vukasin Micunovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Tomislav Radovic, Bosko Krunic and Radisa Gacic took part. Attention was drawn to the need to make the program as topical as possible, bearing in mind the complex socioeconomic and political situation and the tasks emerging from this.

After a debate the Central Committee decided that at the next session an outline should be drawn up of the LCY conference, preparations for which should be speeded up in order that it could be held at the beginning of next year. At the next session of the LCY Central Committee an additional orientational program for the Central Committee's work will be put forward, which will be enhanced by proposals and suggestions from the debate at today's session. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will also do further work on its own program of work, and will aim it toward monitoring and stimulating in an organized manner the implementation of the Central Committee's conclusions and standpoints.

It was also decided that one of the forthcoming Presidium sessions should evaluate the involvement of Central Committee members in the republican, provincial and municipal organizations of the LC.

It was emphasized that special stress will be laid on the implementation of the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session on Kosovo. An analysis will be made in October of the integrated realization of these vital conclusions, and in particular of the obligations deriving from point 18 of these conclusions.

Pancevski Address

LD252142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0328 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)—The struggle for the realization of constitutionality and legality is one of the basic directions for a way out of the present crisis, since constitutionality and legality are among the most significant instruments of the realization of self-managing, working class, and democratic bases of our political system, Milan Pancevski stressed today at the beginning of his introductory speech at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

Consistent implementation of constitutionality and legality represents, according to him, an efficient weapon of the working class, of the LC, and of all other progressive forces of society in the struggle against all forms of economic and political alienation of the human being and of authority.

Pointing out that because of the significance and influence of these principles on all social trends, the LC must reexamine critically how they are being respected and implemented in social relations, Pancevski stressed that this is also necessary because of the very unfavorable situation and of trends which have been prevalent for a very long time. They also manifest themselves in very widely spread phenomena of the devaluation of the significance and of the role of constitutionality and legality, the failure to apply and respect them, violations of the constitution, of laws and of other regulations, and the absence of responsibility of individuals and social subjects for such behavior.

Negative trends and phenomena in the realization of constitutionality and legality, Pancevski said, have assumed such worrying tendencies and have spread on such a massive scale that the failure to respect these principles today has become one of the basic ideological and political problems of our society. Such situations have a direct impact on the degree of the realization of our basic orientations, create space for the almost unhindered activity of various antisocialist, antiself-management, and enemy forces, threaten the basic values and heritage of our revolution, and have an utterly negative impact on the overall stability of society.

The violation of constitutionality and legality, in particular in connection with our fundamental orientations, represents a form of counterrevolutionary activity which objectively creates great anxiety and has a negative impact on the mood and social and political trends among the working class and the widest strata of the people. Therefore, Pancevski pointed out, the struggle for constitutionality and legality today assumes the character of the struggle for the realization and protection of the basic interests of the working class, nations, and nationalities and for the further development of socialist self-managing and democratic relations. [passage omitted]

One of the basic points of the failure to respect constitutionality and legality, Pancevski stressed, takes the form of various attacks on social property. This manifests itself in particular through various widespread phenomena of irrational use of social assets and the unfounded and illegal usurpation of social property. These phenomena manifest themselves mostly through the failure to respect constitutional orientations and legal regulations, in particular in the area of social reproduction, the functioning of the united Yugoslav market, the pooling of labor and resources, earmkaring for depreciation and accumulation, in conditions for economic activity and the earning of income, in the credit, monetary, and banking system, in the system of prices, in domestic and foreign policy, taxation, and other things.

We must openly face the fact that in all areas of our country and almost in all forms of social life, there are mass manifestations of crude attacks on social property, starting from the most varied thefts and the so called useful malversation, and up to the manifestations of the so called practice of issuing unsecured promissory and bank notes and other illegalities in financial and credit-monetary business activity, Pancevski said. The main characteristic of all these phenomena is that they were finding a favorable social ground to manifest themselves and blossom to absurd proportions, and on the other hand there was an almost complete blockage of the majority of self-protecting and protecting mechanisms, starting from self-managing, social and political organs, all the way to state organs who are directly responsible for the protection of legality.

The failure to realize the principle of constitutionality and legality is also manifesting itself drastically through threats against human rights and freedoms, through various forms of administrative delays in the realization of the rights of citizens, through bureaucratic arbitrariness, manipulation, and other things. particularly negative consequences result from shortcomings and irregularities in the area of the realization of the right to work and to protection of the working and living environment. Numerous manifestations of the failure to respect and violations of regulations which establish various duties and obligations of working people and citizens have assumed the characteristic of mass social indiscipline and irresponsibility. In the essence of these manifestations, according to Pancevski, there are beliefs and attitudes which show a lack of understanding that the freedoms and rights of the human being and of citizens are an essential constituent and a very significant segment of socialist self-management and socialist democracy.

Manifestations of violating the basic freedoms and rights of citizens in Kosovo carry particular weight and have dramatic dimensions. Pancevski then pointed out that here the activity of antisocialist and enemy forces was noticeable, in this case from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism as well as the inefficiency of the political institutions, opportunism and passive attitude of the LC and other socialist forces.

Recently there have been frequent attacks on the bases of the socialist self-managing system and of the security of the country. Attacks are mounted against the system of socialist self-management as a whole, against the federal system, against brotherhood and unity, sovereignty, integrity, independence and nonalignment, legitimacy, against the leading role of the LC, the system of all-people's defense and the role of the Yugoslav People's Army, against the essence and character of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution all of which are being belittled and distorted. This is the expression of the increasingly aggressive advance of various antisocialist, antiself-management, and enemy forces which are using the complex economic and political problems in society and the inefficiency of the LC and of other socialist forces and various social mechanisms. Also, they are helped by the lack of unity in attitudes and treatment in certain environments in qualifying the essence and danger emanating from these phenomena, and in the failure to undertake appropriate activities to prevent them.

Facing such negative situations and trends in the area of the realization of constitutionality and legality, the LC, the working class, and all progressive forces of society cannot allow further toleration of such trends, since this will have grave consequences for the overall development and stability of the entire society. The atmosphere of helplessness and of the lack of prospects will extend and we will fall increasingly deeply into the vicious circle of a failure to respect these principles on a massive scale. [passge omitted] Pancevski noticed that so far we have not succeeded in ensuring that constiutionality and legality are treated like essential elements of self-management, self-organization, conscious discipline, and social order. The basic causes of this are the stagnation and deformations in self-management, inconsistent realization of the dominant position and role of the working class, and the constitutional concept of social property. Contradictions and certain ideological confusion in understanding and realizing the integral character of self-management and social property and unity of historical interests of the working class are having an utterly unfavorable and direct impact on the low degree of the realization of constitutionality and legality.

Because of this, Pancevski said, a direct negation of the united bases of the legal system is often brought about, as well as the creation of practically parallel legal systems, the consequence of which is the lack of unity in the relation toward the realization of basic social values, the rights and interests of working people and citizens, and the protection of the fundamentals of the system, as well as the varied and disunited attitude to respect for the principles of constitutionality and legality. This then creates optimal conditions for the crudest straight-jacketing of partial and special interests at the expense of joint and general ones, which directly creates conditions for crude voluntarism toward implementing constitutional, legal and self-managing norms and the absolute power of the centers of the alienated economic and political power.

The power of formal and informal groups and other centers of power in associated labor and outside has greatly increased, Pancevski pointed out. In the name of the alleged protection of self-management, these centers of alienated economic and political power mount a priori attacks on the demands for the consistent realization of the principles of constitutionality and legality, the ensuring of openess, access to and social control over the work of various self-managing and social organs in order to cover up crude usurpations of self-management and manipulations of workers. In this, there are also manifestations of crude politicization in cases when the processes for consistent realization of legality, openess, and social control are being opened up, all with the aim of protecting the absolute power and position of such forces in certain environments. Instead, this should be understood as a normal and essential process and practice which suits our self-management.

In the context of the position of the system of defense and protection of basic social values and principles of constitutionality and legality, certain crude attacks on the system of all people's defense and the Yugoslav People's Army, as well as on the basic heritage of the national liberation war and socialist revolution are of special significance. In essence, Pancevski said, it is a matter of attacks on the basis of our existence as a community and system, on our historical prospects, and therefore on the bases of our constituational order, which also means the crudest violation of constitutionality and legality.

The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and various other crude nationalist attacks and manifestations, attacks on the legitimacy of the LCY, distortions of history and in particular of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution, attacks on our federal system, on our brotherhood and unity and the equality of our nations and nationalities, various crude attacks on the system of all people's defense and in particular on the Yugoslav People's Army (Such as distorting its constitutional role and position, attacks on its members and officers) imply direct attacks on the sovereignity, integrity, and independence of our country.

It is obvious that these attacks not only have an ideological-political character, rather, they are direct subversive and destructive activity whose function is the realization of the aims of the internal and external enemy to destabilize our country. Accordingly, all these attacks obviously are an anticonstitutional and illegal activity which we as the LC and organized society must oppose.

The LC must overcome the situation and unhindered manifestations of hostile activity from these positions: ideological neutralism, passivity and opportunism toward these manifestations by the LC and other political structures of Society, as well as the lack of alertness and failure to undertake energetic ideopolitical and legal measures to prevent such activity.

It is completely clear to the LC and to all democratic movements in the world that the destruction of democracy and legal constitutional order of the country in the name of a some kind of a quasidemocracy should not and cannot be tolerated, and that every democracy has a class character and protects the class basis of its society. In our conditions, Pancevski said, this means the protection of democracy based on the working class and on self-managing bases, stressing that the mentioned phenomena of opportunistic and ideologically neutralistic attitudes toward such attacks on the bases of society, as well as the qualifications which do not clearly establish the ideological and political essence of these manifestations, should be energetically overcome. The events in Kosovo and the monstrous crime in Paracin are a sufficient lesson to indicate where such attitudes lead.

Speaking about the role and the manner of the state's activity in a socialist self-managing society, Pancevski established that despite the fact that at the 10th LCY Congress we very clearly and in a principled manner resolved and defined the position and role of the state in our conditions, and in particular at our degree of development in light of our ideopolitical understanding and practical realization of the state's function, there were still huge ideological confusions, misunderstandings, deformations, departures and the like, which resulted from various ideological views on these questions. [as received] [passage omitted]

Pancevski assessed as unfounded the beliefs and dilemnas that establishing functional links and a more efficient executive function means some kind of return to statism and centralism, or a negation of self-management, democracy, and subjectivity of certain sociopolitical communitues, from the municipality, province, and republic, to the federation. On the contrary, their self-managing function, genuine subjectivity, and responsibility for the realization of special, joint, and general interests manifest themselves through the process of creating policy and adopting decisions and regulations in which efficient realization only provides strength for the self-managing and democratic character of our system of decision-making. The essence of such labeling—demands for a more efficient and functional realization of executive functions, in real terms, is only the ideological screen for the protection and preservation of the alienated positions of authority and social power in certain centers, from the technocratic whirls in organizations of associated labor, bureaucratic whirls in organizations of associated labor, bureaucratic positions in municipalities, all the way up to the forces which are the proponents of republican-provincial policentric statism. All this together means the preservation and making absolute of privileged partial and special interests, that is, the preservation of the present situation and relations of unhindered and crude violations of the constitution, primarily from these forces, groups, and individuals. [passage omitted]

The struggle for socialist and self-managing development at the present juncture, as well as during the stages of the development so far means, Pancevski said, that workers in their organizations of associated labor should at last start managing social funds. The failure to implement this historical program orientation of the LC, or its stagnation, manifests the cause of the failure to respect constitutional and legal norms, but is also one of the crudest attacks on constitutionality and legality.

Speaking in favor of starting radical processes to eliminate the causes of many deformations of the constitutional and legal system of the country, Pancevski stressed that the LC has to energetically undertake activities to clear up these causes in order to establish normal, self-managing, and socioeconomic relations, discipline, and legality. The LC must be fully consistent and without any hesitation undertake the most energetic measures of ideopolitical and work differentiation and establish responsibility.

Commenting on the case of Agrokomerc, which the LCY Central Committee Presidium has assessed as a crude violation of LCY Policy, as a drastic manifestation of bureaucratic and technocratic arbitrariness, anarchy and smothering of self-management, Pancevski stressed that in such situations the LC should not stop half way. On the contrary, it is necessary to fight energetically and uncompromisingly against the agents of such phenomena. There cannot be any social, political or legal tolerance toward them. We must also thoroughly change attitudes toward these questions in the sense that all necessary ideopolitical activities and other measures should be undertaken so that certain phenomena and their agents are stopped at the very outset rather than be allowed to assume huge dimensions with exceptionally grave material and other consequences.

This is, after all, the imperative of our time, it is the categorical demand of the party congresses and of our members, as well as of all working people and citizens. In this sense, the process of ideopolitical differentiation in the ranks of the LC must be opened up far more vigorously, Pancevski said.

In the struggle to affirm and implement constitutionality and legality, Pancevski went on to stress, the League of Communits must open up truly broad, bold, and vigorous processes reaffirming the principles of accountability in its own being and in all sections of society, reaffirming the moral image and personal example of the communist and of the holder of public office. This demands of us, at the same time, further genuine affirmation of revolutionary and socialist self-managing morality, moral and social appraisal of everything which is honest, everything that respects and fights for realization of social and legal norms, but which fights for moral condemnation of every deviation from the norm and ethics of our society, of double morals, of ideleness, living at others' expense and in a dishonest way, of petty bourgeois attitudes, and so forth.

In the same way, it is exceptionally important to build a new code of conduct for self-managers, as well as to create and respect a business ethic which is suited to our self-managing socioeconomic relations.

The key issue of the LC's struggle for constitutionality and legality in society is, according to Pancevski, the struggle to create conditions for the successful operation of all the institutions of the political and legal system, so that each organ should, in accordance with its functions and tasks, fully and successfully, vigorously, independently, responsibly, and legally execute its tasks in regard to carrying out regulations and defending constituionality and legality. A central place in this is given to the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, which, in addition to consistently expressing delegate relations in creating policy, must devote considerably greater attention to monitoring the implementation of regulations, to carrying out social supervision over the legality of the work of self-managing organizations and communities, as well as to political control of the work of executive, self-managing and other state organs.

The state and its organs must be efficient in implementing their functions as laid down by the constitution and the laws, and accordingly, their functions in regard to the efficient functioning of the legal system and the realization of the principles of constitutionality and legality. For the League of Communists it must be clear that this does not at all mean any tendency toward centralism and statism, but rather the normal execution of the function of the state in our society. At the same time, this presupposes that the LC should struggle even more vigorously and consistently to oppose all positions, phenomena, and tendencies which signify glorification of the state and distortion of its functions from bureaucratic and statist positions at all levels of its organizations, particularly in the sphere of socioeconomic reproduction. The functions of the state, accordingly, cannot be interpreted and implemented just to suit individuals, or depending on certain specific, partial, and other narrow interests, or on various ideological and political interpretations and approaches by certain forces; but must be interpreted and implemented in accordance with our ideological and constitutional and political orientations, first and foremost in defense of self-management, the position and interest of the working class, that is, creating conditions for the continued and dynamic development of self-management, and toward that end, for the correct application of laws and respect for the socialist legal order.

The LCY Central Committee must advocate the more rapid elimination of deformations in realizing the constitutional concept of the federation, the republics and provinces, and must advocate enhancing the responsibility of the republics and provinces for executing the functions of the federation and for more effective operation of its organs, Pancevski stated. We must wage a decisive battle against republican and provincial isolationism and statism, against separatist tendencies, and against any weakening of the role of the federation and its organs, but at the same time we must be equally vigorous in rejecting every attempt to impose bureaucratic centralism and unitarism. [passage omitted: importance of operation of courts and procuracy for constitutionality and legality]

The LC, and primarily this Central Committee, Pancevski went on to say, must campaign to develop among the widest membership of the LC and among society as a whole an ideological and political attitude taking as its point of departure the fact that the struggle for constitutionality and legality is actually the most specific struggle to realize the very foundations of our system and its basic revolutionary heritage and values. [passage omitted]

At the general level, our task is to clear up rapidly and vigorously all ideological and political problems, delusions and confusions, and to launch an open and uncompromising struggle to overcome ossified situations, relations, and interpretations which signify any devaluation of the essence and importance of constitutionality in our society, as well as to open up constantly new processes and prospects for the further development of the political and legal system and the very principles of constitutionality and legality, as well as their consistent implementation in overall social practice. This is our chief duty, too, in the forthcoming activity in changing the constitution.

Within the framework of carrying out such a role, the LC must in all environments open up the processes of, and create a climate to quite openly, specifically and critically confront problems relating to implementing constitutionality and legality, and to confront specific manifestations of, and the advocates of, disrespect for and violation of these principles. At the same time, the League of Communists must open wider the processes of ideopolitical differentiation in its own ranks and must call for all those who do not respect or who infringe the constitution and the law to be called to account in every way. It must reinforce its own working class and revolutionary strength. It must open up the processes of its own debureaucratization and overcome opportunistic attitudes in certain environments. It must radically change attitudes and practice in many organizations and organs of the LC which settle just for creating certain policies and regulations without carrying them out, and so forth. We must accordingly be persistent and must overcome all stubborn open or concealed resistance standing in the way, while always counting on the support and active commitment of the broadest membership of the LC and of the working people and citizens, Milan Pancevski said.

Belgrade LC Official Offers Resignation

LD291234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—At a session of the Presidium of the city committee of the LC organization in Belgrade today, Dragisa Pavlovic informed the Presidium that he was tendering his unconditional resignation from the post of president of the city committee of the LC organization in Belgrade, given the proceedings and outcome of the debate at the 7th session of the Serbian LC Central Committee at which his accountability was debated.

Endorsing the decision of the 7th session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, the Presidium is reported to have endorsed the resignation of Dragisa Pavlovic, and will propose that the city committee of the Belgrade LC accept it. A session of the city committee with this on the agenda has been convened for Friday 2 October.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

Rikanovic Interviewed

LD251713 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG)—The floating of worthless commercial paper, a major cause of inflation in Yugoslavia, stems from the abuse of absolute power by powerful groups that violate the law, Yugoslav Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic said in an interview carried by the Belgrade weekly *Nin* today.

The case of the Agrokomerc firm which had issued unbacked promissory notes worth up to 900 million dollars, is an example of a partnership between those who had violated regulations on promissory notes, financial transactions, the banking, credit and monetary system and those who are responsible to directly control law enforcement, he said.

He further noted that the Agrokomerc scandal was manifested only in the financial sphere, while it is in fact a struggle for power, for monopolies in information, for territorial autarky against the interests of all others, and detrimental to the country's reputation.

Speaking about the position of the banks, the Yugoslav finance secretary said that under the Constitution, the bank is defined as an institution in the service of the economy whose task is to provide it with finds. However, the banks gradually succumbed to the belief that they are obliged to fulfil the wishes of those seeking money. Agrokomerc proved this in practice, by transforming the local bank of Bihac, Bihacka Osnovna Banka, into its private mint of false money. The bank guaranteed Agrokomerc's promissory notes to a value five times higher than its short-term potential. The bank officials knew what they were doing and were aware that these were criminal acts, Rikanovic said.

If the Bihac Bank had been an independent self-management financial organization, it could hardly have identified itself so closely with a single firm, he said.

Rikanovic assessed as absurd the attempts by some Yugoslav banks to transform their involvement in organized criminal operations into legal credit relations.

The Yugoslav Government and National Bank of Yugoslavia are firmly intent on eliminating and preventing the floating of various worthless commercial papers in order to enable the restrictive credit-monetary policy to affirm itself by achieving positive results, he said.

In order to eliminate the floating of worthless commercial paper, the backing of bills on the Yugoslav financial market has been placed under the direct control of the National Bank, limits have been set for guarantees on securities, and control of bank's short-term credit potentials has been established.

'Serious Consequences' Noted

LD252239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG)—The increasing deterioration of the situation in the area of constituionality and legality undermines the country's socio-economic and political system, it was set out at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Members of the LCY Central Committee examined the frequent violations of the law, which they qualified as one of the most serious problems of the society.

Examining in a several-hour debate various aspects of violation of norms in the country's legal system, members of the Central Committee pointed out the paradox that the violators are most frequently the organs entrusted with the implementation of these norms.

What gives rise to concern is that many LCY officials have lost the trust of the masses and that part of the cadres holding important functions are compromised, it was said.

The Central Committee members also pointed out the danger of a conviction growing that law exists only to give legal form to the will of the holders of social functions.

The majority of the discussions were devoted to the case involving the firm Agrokomerc which has shaken the Yugoslav public in the past two-and-a-half months. The firm issued at least 900 million dollars in uncovered promissory notes over the past years.

Noting the causes and serious consequences of the Agrokomerc affair, it was set out today that the legal system is not undermined so much by crime as by the abuse of social power and authority, where lies the real reason for the existing legal disorder, it was set out.

The LCY Central Committee noted that the Agrokomerc affair is a drastic example of illegal and irresponsible behavior, and of the link between technobureaucratic and political structures.

The Party leadership this evening tabled a request that the assembly and all other competent organs examine and establish as soon as possible all the circumstances which led to the affair and examine the responsibility of all institutions and individuals.

'Counterrevolutionary Nucleus'

AU261802 Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 87 p 3

[F. Nikocevic report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 17 Sep — It is interesting that not one of the members of the basic LC organization of the National Bank of Bosnia-Hercegovina reacted to Vladimir Peic's statement which was presented at one of the basic organization's meetings and read at the next meeting on 14 September and in which he claimed that there was a special "nucleus" which was a branch or a post of one of the religious-militarist organizations from the Middle East.

In a statement to *Borba*, Vladimir Peic, head of the department for the control of business operations of banks and economic organizations of the Bosnia-Hercegovina National Bank, says that he maintains his assertions that our paper had already published and that he arrived at these assessments through his own analysis and the knowledge he acquired.

"There is a network of 150 people in the Velika Kladusa Agrokomerc Organization which had brought this collective into this situation. This network has a special 'nucleus' which consists of some members of the managing board of this composite organization of associated labor, and also of people outside the combine. The ideological leader of this 'nucleus' was Hakija Pozderac and Fikret Abdic was his first associate. Therefore, a land surveying expert and an agronomist found themselves at the head of the 'nucleus.' Their activity was conterrevolutionary and planned to undermine the economic and thereby other kinds of stability of Yugoslavia. This was the basic method of work of this 'nucleus.' [passage omitted] "Even some people with a great reputation and high positions, people about whom such a thing could not have been dreamed of earlier, found themselves in this 'game.' Because prominent people were involved, the attention of the state security organs passed over it.

"The aims of the action which was counterrevolutionary in its essence were known only to the 'nucleus,' that is, to its closest group. The others in the Agrokomerc network knew nothing about it, they were simply manipulated.

"In a completely illegal and criminal way, 3.5 billion dinars were given for the Zagreb mosque alone, and the Velika Kladusa imams prayed for the health of their god, Fikret Abdic, probably out of gratitude for the help in illuminating local mosques. [passage omitted]

"Individuals from this nucleus have also visited the Middle East, their missions having nothing to do with business. For understandable reasons, I do not want to say which countries those were."

Abdic's Adviser Charged

AU252036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Criminal charges have been filed in Sarajevo against Husein Cuk, professional adviser of Fikret Abdic, former president of the Managing Board of Agrokomerc Composite Organization of Associated Labor, because of suspicion that he acted from positions of Muslim nationalism, and criminal proceedings have been ordered against him.

Husein Cuk advocated the creation of an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina and stated that the Muslims must fight for it. There is also a well-founded suspicion that Husein Cuk participated in concluding some harmful contracts between Agrokomerc and foreign firms.

TU Council Discusses Work Stoppages

LD241037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—This year's work stoppages are an expression of the growing dissatisfaction of workers with the overall situation in society. From being a sporadic phenomenon they have become part of our reality, with the increasingly manifest characteristic of social conflict. This is also confirmed by their sudden increase. From the start to the middle of this year there were 978 work stoppages with some 150,000 participants, it was emphasized at today's session of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council Presidium, which was devoted to work stoppages.

Warning that work stoppages should also be understood as heralding much more acute clashes and conflicts in society, Stojan Stojcevski emphasized in his opening speech that the way of resolving work stoppages raises a series of complex and very important questions: Why are personal incomes not regularly increased if there is support for this or, on the other hand, with what resources are increased personal incomes paid for if these are not also backed up by greater earnings? No less significant, according to Stojcevski, is the question of why workers' arguments are respected only when they stop work, but not when they are working.

The rapid satisfying of workers' demands, using the logic that the fire should be extinguished at any price but without going into its real causes, is the way to retain existing relations with their numerous and dangerous consequences. In this way the illusion spreads, said Stojcevski, of the effectiveness of work stoppages, although in the majority of collectives the situation has remained the same. After the stoppage, according to him, the trade union should not settle for such an outcome.

This means accepting that the struggle of individual members of the working class for a better material and social position should remain within the limits of existing relations, and these are precisely what caused the workers to stop work. [passage omitted]

Work stoppages are taking on new characteristics, said Zvonimir Hrabar, adding that workers' grievances were assuming the characteristics of the classic strike, although this differs in this country from dissatisfaction expressed in this way in other countries. Every work stoppage, emphasized Hrabar, brings to the surface all non-self-management relations.

In his opinion, all peoples' defense and social self-protection committees in environments where strikes have broken out, are beginning to rise above the managing and self-managing structures, as well as and above the trade unions and party organizations. After a strike they say in these committees that those who provoke the strike are shirkers, troublemakers, or something similar. But where were they before, asked Hrabar.

The Presidium and Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation has already drawn its own conclusions on work stoppages, so Hrabar proposed that these stances be efficiently and consistently adhered to in the coming period.

Factory Workers in Listica End 3-Day Strike

LD260955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Mostar, 26 Sep (TANJUG)—Some 500 workers of the Feal factory in Listica, which trades as part of the composite organization of associated labor group Soko of Mostar, decided this evening to end their 3-day strike.

The decision to return to work was taken following an assembly at which the workers gave up the demand that they should be paid, instead of their guaranteed incomes, double their personal incomes.

As well as this, the workers had been demanding that the company be removed from receivership, that the responsibility of the former management should be investigated, and that their factory should withdraw from the Mostar composite organization of associated labor group.

It is uncertain whether Soko-Feal will succeed in surviving their exceptionally difficult financial situation, making good their losses, and escaping bankruptcy.

Sarajevo Students Protest Food Poisoning

LD262044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1424 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Sarajevo, September 26 (TANJUG)—A protest rally staged by students in Sarajevo, the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, ended at noon today after republican and city officials promised to take legal action against all those responsible for yesterday's outbreak of food poisoning.

Sarajevo University students staged a peaceful protest yesterday evening on the city streets and gathered early this morning in front of the republican assembly. The protest was staged because over 60 students were poisoned with food they had eaten in the canteen of the student center "Nedjarici".

Eighteen students have been taken to hospital so far, while the others are in the "Nedjarici" sick rooms. According to the doctors, the students are recovering.

The mass food poisoning is believed to have been caused by salmonella bacteria.

Republican, city and university representatives spoke to about 700 participants of the protest rally this morning. In the three-hour talks the students demanded that the student dormitories' and canteen administrators, and officials of the firm "UPI", the canteen supplier, be held responsible. The students asked for an improvement of the student standard and study conditions and said there were cases of bribery and corruption at the university.

President of the republican assembly Savo Cecur promised the students that a special commission will be formed to tour all the student centers and establish the conditions in which students live and work.

A special working group is to be formed to examine whether the accusations made by the students on bribery and corruption at the Sarajevo University are founded.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives for Working Visit

LD282027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG)—At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, Yassir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, this evening arrived in Belgrade for a working friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport 'Arafat was welcomed by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency. Also present at the airport were Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Bozidar Colakovic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and other officials.

Official Yugoslav-PLO top-level talks will start in Belgrade tomorrow. The exchange of views is expected to concentrate on the situation in the Near East and on prospects for an international conference to discuss a peaceful end to the prolonged crisis in the region. Reference will also be made to the development of Yugoslav-Palestinian relations.

Sejm Delegation Arrives for Talks

LD281857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG)—A Polish Sejm delegation led by [Sejm] Marshal Roman Malinowski arrived in Belgrade today for a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The delegation was welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

The talks the Polish delegation will hold with Marjan Rozic and other top Yugoslav officials are expected to cover parliamentary relations, and economic, scientific-technical, cultural-educational and other forms of bilateral cooperation. The two sides will also inform each other about internal trends in the two countries. The two sides are expected to exchange views about disarmament, the situation in Europe, relations between the great powers, the development of socialism, international economic relations, and other issues.

Parliamentary cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland covers over 30 years and has represented an essential factor in the development of bilateral relations, which are not burdened by outstanding issues despite differences in the ways of building socialism and the two countries' international position. In recent years the volume of trade amounted to an annual average of $850 million, with the higher forms of cooperation such as industrial cooperation and specialization playing an important part.

More on Visit by CSSR's Husak

Mojsov, Husak Dinner Toasts

LD212055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) — In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this evening Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a dinner in honor of Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee. On this occasion the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Welcoming his eminent guest, Mojsov emphasized his satisfaction at the development of successful cooperation between the two countries expressing the belief that the present visit will provide fresh stimuli for advancing the two countries' comprehensive relations.

"The overall development of our cooperation provides historical proof of the value of the concept of our relations and of the basic point from which we proceed. Equality, mutual respect and advantage and recognition of our differences, as jointly-established points of departure and principles, have, since the meeting between President Tito and you, President Husak, stood the test of time over all these years and become a signpost for our cooperation," president of the SFRY Presidency said.

He added that Yugoslavia is pleased with the successes, the considerable economic and other achievements of the Czech and Slovak people in their socialist construction. At the same time Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia, too, has achieved a great deal during the 4 decades of freedom. "We speak openly about the difficulties at the present stage of our development, but at the same time we wish to emphasize that, as before, we shall overcome them by following our own path which we built with Tito at the head, the path of developing socialism and socialist self-management, of an independent and nonaligned policy in the world," Mojsov said.

Drawing attention to the diversity of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, Mojsov singled out as an example the fruitful economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, the dynamic exchanges in the area of culture, information, tourism, etc. He went on to stress that potentials exist on both sides for new achievements in bilateral links. "I refer here to joint capacities and resources, to our established and proven complementaty abilities. I also have in mind the existing, but still inadequately exploited creative potentials for developing such forms of economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation which will enable us to join more quickly modern technological and development trends in the world.

We believe that efforts will not be lacking and that, within the framework of an important cooperation program to be formally adopted during your visit, we shall provide long-term and stable scope for our cooperation."

Lazar Mojsov stressed that with the aim of enhancing peace and equal cooperation, each country, regardless of its size and strength, should carry the burden of responsibility and justice. "Today, if the negotiations between the great powers on an agreement are to be successful—we are to have the first, extremely important and historic step toward disarmament—and today, when there are prospects for such an important change in the climate in world relations, the participation of the entire international community is all the more crucial. This participation is crucial because it can encourage this important process and it can also ensure that, if there is a successful outcome, it is not limited and incomplete and that the spirit of negotiations and cooperation is spread to all areas of internaitonal relations and to all regions in the world," the president of the SFRY Presidency said.

Mojsov drew attention to the hidden dangers of unresolved trouble spots and conflicts in the world and placed special emphasis on the "dramatic situation in the developing countries, the absence of a North-South dialogue, and the state of near economic apartheid prevailing in the world."

Speaking about the need to promote understanding and cooperation in Europe, Mojsov said that the enhancement of the CSCE process "is becoming a goal which European countries are trying to attain through their specific moves and behavior."

Stressing the Nonaligned Movement's importance for and its contribution to peace and togetherness in the world, Mojsov said that nonalignment also implies the struggle for national independence and sovereignty, for freedom and independent internal development of all countries, and full equality in international relations. "All the essential features of this policy have their roots in our national liberation war and revolution; they are the reality of Socialist Yugoslavia and the signposts of its activity in the forums and on the scene of our continent and in the world, as a whole," Lazar Mojsov said ending his toast.

Replying to Lazar Mojsov's toast, President Gustav Husak stressed that "rich traditions of reciprocity grace the friendship of the peoples of the two countries." Husak added that he comes "with the sincere wish and firm resolve" to contribute to the development of mutual relations in all spheres. "In our efforts to raise relations to a higher level, we can in full measure add to the results of the fruitful talks which President Josip Broz Tito and I conducted in Belgrade in 1973. Our talks at that time enabled us to overcome certain misunderstandings between us, and to begin a new stage in the blossoming of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation.. I consider the principles of equality, independence, noninterference, mutual benefit, and respect for the paths of internal development and international policy of both countries to be the firm and unalterable basis for this. These principles have proven themselves in full measure, and are a sure basis of our relations in the future, too, Husak stressed. He said that he respects the cooperation between CPCZ and the LCY which should also be promoted.

"Experience hitherto unambigiously confirms that the necessary prerequisites exist for a considerable increase in our relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres," Gustav Husak explained. He went on to add: "Czechoslovakia sincerely desires our peoples to be mutually even closer, our mutual knowledge and understanding to be even greater, our relations to become richer and more fruitful, and mutual solidarity, confidence and understanding to become more profound. We place emphasis on what draws us closer together and contributes to the development of our relations."

The president of Czechoslovakia pointed out that in international relations each country, in accordance with its own circumstances and needs, seeks its own ways to satisfy its own interests, hence the differences "which do not and cannot constitute any obstacle to mutual relations." "The wealth of diverse experiences of individual parties and countries and their exchange and study enrich common awareness," Husak said. The general secretary of the CPCZ went on: "We in Czechoslovakia have proceeded, in accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, by way of principled economic and social restructuring, all-round deepening of socialist democracy and self-mangement, and broadening of public information and monitoring. It is with sincere interest and understanding that we are following socialist Yugoslavia's efforts to implement the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and to implement its economic stabilization program and perfect the system of socialist management."

In his toast Husak also advocated the development of higher forms of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. He expressed the conviction that "in this way it will become possible to overcome not only certain temporary problems, but to endow our economic and scientific and technical relations with fesh dynamism and stability, balance and prospects". I therefore attribute a great deal of significance to the long-term program of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY up to the year 2000, which is to be signed tomorrow," the esteemed guest said.

Welcoming the positive tendencies in international relations, directed toward the relaxation of tension and resolving the vital problems of today, Gustav Husak said: "The constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries make a significant contribution to this, in our opinion. We consider the idea of setting up a comprehensive system of international security, which Mikhail Gorabchev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expounded in his recent article, to be an important one." The president of the CSSR welcomed the agreement in principle between the USSR and Washington on concluding a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles, and the fact that Gorbachev and President Reagan will sign the treaty this fall. "I consider this to be a significant contribution to the process of disarmament and relaxation of international tension, which will reverberate widely among all peace-loving people throughout the world," Husak stressed. He also pointed to the importance of commitment toward resolving questions of security, cooperation, and greater trust on the continent of Europe.

Gustav Husak concluded his toast by saying that Czechoslovakia holds in high esteem the activity of contribution of Yugoslavia's peaceful foreign policy, as well as its active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Events of 22 Sep

AU271657 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 87 p 1

[Report by Jan Hrobar and Petr Vana: "Agreement on Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Cooperation Up to the Year 2000"]

[Text] Belgrade (From our reporters and CTK)—On Tuesday, the second day of his official friendly visit to the SFRY, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central

Committee general secretary and CSSR president, had a full, rich work schedule. It was focused on substantial talks with Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and highest party representative, which were permeated by a comradely atmosphere and by the joint effort to achieve higher quality in mutual relations.

On Tuesday Comrade Gustav Husak's work schedule began with the reception of Comrade Branko Mikulic, head of the Yugoslav Government, in the Belgrade residence Stari Dvor. Their talk was oriented toward deepening and expanding mutual economic relations, and further raising their standards with the aid of progressive methods.

After 10 o'clock Comrade Gustav Husak met for negotiations with Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the premises of the LCY Central Committee.

The two highest representatives briefed each other on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the 13th LCY Congress and 17th CPCZ Congress, and on the progress of socialist construction in their countries. In evaluating the CPCZ-LCY relations they stated with gratification that the collaboration of the two fraternal parties is successfully developing, and their mutual contacts deepening. They stressed that the principles of equal rights, respect, each party's independence in defining the paths of socialist construction and its responsibility toward its own people, are the firm foundation of mutual relations. They underscored that the CPCZ-LCY cooperation is an important factor in the progressing and stable development of comprehensive contacts and cooperation between our countries and nations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres.

Comrade Gustav Husak acquainted the Yugoslav representative with the CPCZ's activities in preparing the restructuring of the economic mechanism and with the substantial changes in all spheres of the life of our society. The purpose is to raise the socialist society to a higher level and to make better use of its possibilities and of the people's creative potential.

Comrade Bosko Krunic spoke about the LCY's position and tasks, particularly the program of economic stabilization and in further perfecting the SFRY's socialist self-management. He supplied information about the current discussion on the draft of changes in the SFRY's Constitution, aimed at helping resolve the urgent tasks of the entire society.

The two representatives expressed bilateral interest and will to further deepen and intensify the political dialogue and the exchange of experience, which will serve mutual knowledge, understanding, and the consolidation of trust. In this context they pointed out the expediency of deepening regular contacts between CPCZ and LCY representatives, and of expanding cooperation in the sphere of social sciences, party schools, and other sectors. They stressed the significance of providing deeper and more balanced information about the life of both countries, about the problems which they are solving, and about the efforts that are being made by both fraternal parties to overcome them. In developing intercity partnership contacts, it would be desirable to deepen contacts between the appropriate party agencies, too.

Mutual CPCZ-LCY relations must be oriented toward the future, and emphasis must be placed on the things linking the two parties. In coping with the tasks set by the new stage of developing socialism, the exchange of experience acquired in the activities of fraternal communist parties becomes extremely significant. The approaching 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution falls into a period when new creative approaches are being developed for solving the issues of building socialism, approaches which strengthen its authority. Comrades Gustav Husak and Bosko Krunic then exchanged views on topical international issues and on the situation involving communist, workers, and other progressive movements in the world. It was stressed that at present the CPCZ and LCY attach extraordinary significance to the cooperation of all progressive, revolutionary, and democratic forces in the fight for averting a nuclear war and preserving peace, for a positive turn in international relations.

The meeting was attended by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; by Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and by other party representatives. Jan Husak, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY, and Dusan Rodic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, were also present.

Later Bosko Krunic gave a festive dinner in honor of his guest; in the course of the dinner, B. Krunic and G. Husak delivered toasts.

In the afternoon Comrade Gustav Husak granted an interview to the Yugoslav Television and the *Tanjug* press agency, in which he expressed warm appreciation of the course and results of his visit. After that G. Husak met the heads of diplomatic missions in the SFRY.

In the evening Comrades Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, participated in the signing of the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and SFRY Up to the Year 2000. Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier, signed the document on behalf of the CSSR; and Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, on behalf of the SFRY. The festive act was further attended by Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mito Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; and other representatives of Yugoslavia's political, public, and economic life. The Czechoslovak side was further represented by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Jaroslav Macek, head of the Secretariat of

CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary; and Frantisek Salda, head of CSSR Presidential Office. The ambassadors of the two countries were also present. The signed document is unique in Yugoslav practices.

The long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation establishes conditions for a transition to a qualitatively higher stage of cooperation between the two countries. It contributes to the intensive development of both economies, to the modernization of their production potential, and to their scientific-technical progress, and also to the improvement of the working people's living standards. The center of gravity in mutual Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic relations will be shifting to the sphere of scientific-technical development and innovation, to the mutual exchange of machinery and equipment with high technical standards, to the mutual exchange of technologies, and to cooperation in their development and production.

In keeping with the signed program, the two countries will concentrate on expanding and deepening cooperation particularly in engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, chemistry, and the rubber and pharmaceutical industries. The scope of cooperation in the extraction, processing, and deliveries of raw materials, in agriculture and the food industry will also increase.

In the sphere of consumer goods, our joint effort will be oriented toward strikingly enhancing the division of labor and cooperation in production, and also the exchange of commodities, including attractive and fashionable goods, in order to enrich the offer of the domestic markets. The document also envisages a further development of tourism, and of the transport and building services.

The program also provides for a far higher utilization of modern forms of mutual cooperation than to date. This means a search for new significant proposals on the development of production cooperation and specialization; the establishment of conditions for direct relations between enterprises and the development, research, and design organizations; as well as new possibilities of joint entrepreneurship.

Svatopluk Potac and Mito Pejovski met to discuss the further course in working out the specifics of tasks ensuing from the program. On this occasion another document was signed, which sets down the conditions for Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of a copper-producing combine in Yugoslavia and on the deliveries of this raw material to the CSSR. During the signing of the agreement on the program of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation up to the year 2000, final negotiations took place between Comrades Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov, with the participation of the members of their entourage. They appraised the results achieved in the talks and the contribution of the talks to the further development of comprehensive cooperation. A joint declaration was adopted in conclusion, which was published after the end of the visit.

Other meetings, which establish a fruitful working atmosphere, were held on the same day. During these meetings the representatives of the two countries discussed specific steps for realizing mutual cooperation. The two foreign ministers, Comrades Bohuslav Chnoupek and Raif Dizdarevic, also met at the round table in the course of the day. They exchanged views on certain problems of international relations and on issues of practical cooperation in the foreign policy of both countries, aimed at consolidating peace and security in the world.

The official part of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav talks culminated in Belgrade on Tuesday [22 September]. On Wednesday [23 September] Comrade Gustav Husak will visit Zagreb, the capital of the Croatian Socialist Republic.

Ljubicic-led Delegation Pays Visit to Iraq

Departs for 3-Day Visit

*LD271008 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0925 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 27 (TANJUG)—At the invitation of the top Iraqi leadership, Yugoslav Presidency member Nikola Ljubicic left today on a working and friendly visit to Iraq. Ljubicic heads a Yugoslav delegation which includes Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric, Deputy Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar and other officials.

The visit is a continuation of the highest level contacts in view of the developed relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq in all areas.

During the visit, talks will be held on the further development of bilateral, especially economic cooperation, and views will be exchanged on current international issues of common interest.

Arrives 27 Sep

*LD271458 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1421 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Baghdad, Sept 27 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Presidency member Nikola Ljubicic arrived on a working three-day visit to Iraq today at the head of a Yugoslav delegation. Members of the delegation include Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric, Deputy Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar and other officials.

In a brief statement at Baghdad airport, Ljubicic said that he and his hosts will discuss further development of relations between Yugoslavia and Iraq, two friendly and nonaligned countries. Special attention will be devoted to Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation where significant resuts have been achieved so far.

Views will also be exchanged on international problems, the situation in the region and initiatives aimed at ending the Iraq-Iran war. Ljubicic said that it is Yugoslavia's wish that a peaceful settlement of that armed conflict is found.

First Yugoslav-Iraqi talks are expected to start on Monday morning.

Cooperation Talks Begin

LD281042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (TANJUG)—The first round of Yugoslav-Iraqi official talks began in Baghdad this morning. The delegations of the two countries are led by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council.

Nikola Ljubicic is leading an SFRY delegation which arrived on Sunday for a 3-day working and friendly visit to Iraq.

It is understood that the talks are dealing with the development and enhancement of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, especially in the economic sphere. An exchange of views will also be carried out on current international problems, including the situation in the Gulf area and the initiatives to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. Janez Zemljaric, deputy president of the Federal Executive Council, and Budimir Loncar, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, are also taking part in the talks.

Ljubicic, Husayn Talk

LD281933 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon in Baghdad held talks with President Saddam Husayn and 'Issat Ibrahim, vice chairman of Iraq's Revolution Command Council [RCE], about Yugoslav-Iraqi relations and the tense situation in the Persian Gulf. Here is a report from Baghdad by *Tanjug* correspondent Branko Savic:

[Savic] During this afternoon's meeting between SFRY Presidency member Nikola Ljubicic and President Saddam Husayn and also during this morning's detailed talks between the Yugoslav official delegation and RCC Vice Chairman 'Issat Ibrahim views were expressed to the effect that in general Yugoslav-Iraqi relations are developing very favorably. The Yugoslav delegation stresses with satisfaction that in the talks the hosts very positively assessed Yugoslav economic participation in the realization of Iraq's development projects. It was said that occasional difficulties, which are of an objective nature, can be removed through concerted efforts.

Interest has also been expressed in engaging our work organizations in the implementation of Iraq's new 3-year development plan for the 1987-90 period.

There was also an exchange of views on international issues of current interest with special reference to the situation in the region. Nikola Ljubicic stressed that Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country advocates a peaceful and just solution to the Iraq-Iran war as recommended by UN Security Council Resolution No.598. He expressed concern at the concentration of foreign military power in the Gulf.

The talks held today marked the end of the official part of this undoubtedly successful vist.

More on Husayn Talks

LD282128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep (TANJUG)—Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who is on a 3-day working and friendly visit to Iraq, this afternoon had talks with President Saddam Husayn. In an atmosphere of cordiality and openness, views were exchanged about bilateral relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries and about the problems of wider international implications.

The two statesmen agreed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq was developing successfully and in the spirit of the traditional friendship between their peoples. They also stressed that there existed objective possibilities of further developing comprehensive relations. It was emphasized during the talks that economic bilateral cooperation was developing on firm foundations and was in line with the two countries' development plans. An interest was voiced in developing higher forms of economic relations and cooperation such as joint investment and industrial cooperation.

President Saddam Husayn put forward Iraq's views about the problem of the Iraq-Iran war, about the ways of searching a peaceful solution to it and about the situation in the Middle East and Near East.

Ljubicic stressed the importance of the efforts being made by the United Nations and within the framework of the activity of the nonaligned countries aimed at finding a lasting peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran armed conflict, which would be in the interest of the people in both countries and of the stability in the region and in the interest of international peace. He emphasized that Yugoslavia was making its own contribution to the efforts to fulfill these goals.

In reference to the wide-ranging issues of international relations, the member of the SFRY Presidency, Nikola Ljubicic, and president Saddam Husayn stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to step up their activity in order to make even greater contributions to the efforts to ease international tension and encourage tendencies towards democratization in international political and economic relations. The Nonaligned Movement must become an even more effective factor in resolving international crises and the most pressing problems affecting the developing countries.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dzevad Mujezinovic, the SFRY ambassador in Iraq. On the Iraqi side the talks were attended by the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Izzat Ibrahim, and other officials.

Ljubicic Ends Visit

LD291218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, September 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia upholds the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 because it sees it as the basis for a just and lasting end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, in the interest of peace, security and stable development, Yugoslav state presidency member Nikola Ljubicic today told *Tanjug* and the Iraqi news agency *INA* at the close of his three-day working visit to Baghdad.

Yugosalvia urges now, as it has done from the very outbreak, an end to the conflict between the two non-aligned countries and upholds non-aligned and other countries' efforts towards finding a mutually acceptable, just and lasting solution, Ljubicic stressed.

Ljubicic said that this talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn focused, besides the Iraqi-Iranian war, on the situation in the Middle and the Far East, the Gulf and the Palestinian problem.

In the Yugoslav-Iraqi talks both sides stated that the movement of non-alignment and its policy continue [to be] an important, independent, non-bloc factor, which contributes to detente, settlement of international problems and democratization of relations in the world, Ljubicic stressed.

Besides Ljubicic and Husayn, Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice President 'Issat Ibrahimi, First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, Yugoslav Vice President Janez Zemljaric and Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar also participated in the talks.

Ljubicic assessed that the talks were conducted in the climate of friendship and mutual understanding, which is quite normal in view of the fact that representatives of two friendly non-aligned countries, with long-standing relations based on sound foundations, are involved. The talks confirmed that not only willingness, but realistic conditions exist for further promoting and raising to a higher level the overall Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation, economic particularly, Ljubicic also emphasized.